

HEY, NOISE OF THAT PRIVATE CONVERSATION! START COUNTING!

THE SUSPICIOUS PROSOPIC SCRAPER.

FRENCH FIGHTERS GET KNOCKED OUT BY TEN BECAUSE THEIR ARE SO WELL PADDED.

HEY, GIMME THE BOARD OF HEALTH, QUICK!

WHAT TH?

Ever hear my partner a public meeting?

Oh, yes.

He a whale of a talker?

heard him about last Yonder's Statement.

SEVENTH AND ST. CHARLES

POW-HA-TAN

Genuine Imported Manillas

Castellanos

4.00 4 for 15c

5c

6 for 35c

6 for 35c

ing and Cleaning Co.
CALL AND DELIVER

Two Post-Dispatches to One Globe-Democrat

In St. Louis every day the Post-Dispatch sells twice as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

VOL. 71. NO. 173.

CORONER'S JURY WOODS 3 MEN IN SALOON KILLING

Verdict Reached After Witnesses Tell of Threats Received by Discharged Aviation Mechanic.

BROTHER-IN-LAW AMONG ACCUSED

Declared by Policeman to Have Declared, "You Owe Me, and if You Don't Pay Me, I'll Kill You."

The bullet wounds which ended the life of John D. Conley, 4036 Easton avenue, a discharged army aviation mechanic, in Edward Duffy's saloon at Warne and Easton avenues, yesterday morning, an hour before he was to have appeared as a witness against Harry McHugh, 1714 Garfield avenue, charged with having picked Conley's pockets, were from shots fired from revolvers in the hands of McHugh, Hugh McFarland, 1518 North Spring avenue, a brother-in-law of Conley, and Thomas J. Murray, 3261 Lucky street, according to a verdict returned by a Coroner's jury which investigated the murder this morning.

The verdict followed testimony of several witnesses who told of Conley having received threats that he would be killed if he did not "pull off the McHugh case."

McHugh testified that he had nothing to do with the murder. McFarland, when advised that any testimony he might give could be used against him, declined to take the witness stand.

Murray and Luby testified that they were in the saloon when Conley was killed, but that they had nothing to do with it.

To Appear Before Grand Jury. In commenting on the testimony Deputy Coroner Dever said that Murray and Luby, in his opinion, knew all about the murder. The witnesses at the inquest were instructed to appear before the Grand Jury this Wednesday afternoon. Assistant Circuit Attorney Baer announced that he would recommend that the defendants be held without bond.

Dayton Numbers of 4511 Margueta avenue, a partner of Conley in an automobile repair shop at 4115 Natural Bridge avenue, testified that Conley had told him of threats which had been made in an effort to keep him from testifying against McHugh.

Last Wednesday, Numbers testified, two men called at the shop and one of them held a whispered conversation with Conley. When they had departed Conley said, according to Numbers, that the one who had talked to him was McHugh.

Numbers testified that after the men had gone, Conley said, "He told me that if I did not lay off I'd be sorry; he said they'd get me, but I'm not afraid of the whole bunch." Numbers identified McHugh as the man he had seen in conversation with Conley.

Patrolman Peter McCann, who took the beat around the repair shop, also testified that he saw Conley and McHugh at the shop. "He walked out when I entered," said McCann. "Conley told me McHugh was one of the 'guys' who had robbed him."

"I was in Conley's shop the following day, when he was called to the telephone," Policeman McCann testified. "I heard him tell the party on the wire that he would not go to Warne and Easton to repair a car. He told me that the man he had been talking to was Murray. He said that he would not go to Warne and Easton because of the which had been made against his life."

Patrolman Behnken testified that he was on duty at Central Station, Feb. 13, when McHugh, McFarland and a third man were brought in on a charge of having robbed Conley in a cafe at Sixth and Market streets. There was much abusive talk, and McFarland said to Conley: "You owe me some money and if you don't pay me I'll kill you."

WAR COST FOR THE ALLIES AND U. S.

\$119,581,000,000

This Is Exclusive of Loans Among Themselves Which Totaled \$18,375,000,000.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at \$119,581,000,000 in an official estimate made public here today and based on data in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures of last Jan. 31.

Total expenditures of the allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves, which totaled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows: Great Britain \$37,100,000,000 France 27,000,000,000 United States 18,481,000,000 Russia 18,000,000,000 Italy 10,000,000,000 Serbia 8,000,000,000 Japan and Greece 1,000,000,000

The loans made by these Powers and included in the individual expenditures although not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows: Great Britain \$8,500,000,000 France 2,000,000,000 United States 7,875,000,000

The total expenditures of Germany were given as \$26,500,000,000, and of Turkey, \$23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of \$59,500,000,000 for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

MISSOURI HOUSE VOTES FOR REPEAL OF DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT

Adopts Resolution Declaring That Law Does Not Work to Advantage of Farmers.

By the Associated Press. JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 15.—The House yesterday adopted a resolution asking Congress to repeal the daylight saving act, declaring it does not work to the advantage of the farmer.

A favorable report on the dry bill, introduced jointly by Senators Stark of Cass and Young of Caldwell, was submitted by the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence. The measure is designed to aid in the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment and contains a search-and-seizure feature.

The Senate resolution asking Congress to amend the river and harbor bill to give \$1,000,000 a year toward the improvement of the Missouri River between Kansas City and its mouth, was unanimously adopted by the Senate.

PEACE SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE

Neutral Organizations to Meet in Bern, March 2.

By the Associated Press. BERNE, Feb. 15.—The international conference arranged by neutral peace societies will meet here from March 2 to 12, the discussions probably centering about the society of nations. Among the conferees will be a score of Swiss parliamentarians and pacifists.

It is understood that Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, former director of the Krupp works, will attend. O. Weber, St. Gall, Swiss National Councilor, has been chosen chairman of the conference.

Brazilian Squadron Visits France. By the Associated Press. CHERBOURG, France, Friday, Feb. 14.—A Brazilian squadron, consisting of the Cruiser Bahia and four destroyers, arrived here today from Portsmouth, England. Formal visits were exchanged by Admiral Fontin of the Brazilian squadron and Vice Admiral Houyouard, maritime prefect.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch. Met a Symbol of What Germany Has Done. A highly interesting article by Frank H. Simonds, describing a visit to the redeemed city.

KIEL'S U. R. DEAL DISAPPROVED BY 3 MORE UNIONS

About 1500 Members of Tobacco Workers' Local No. 140 Vote to Urge Signing of Recall Petitions.

SIMILAR ACTION BY 85 AMMONIA WORKERS

Garment Workers' Union No. 26, With 102 Present, Opposes Indorsement of Mayor by C. T. & L. U.

Three more labor unions have repudiated the Central Trades and Labor Union indorsement of Mayor Kiel and his secret deal with the United Railways, making the total 25 to oppose the action of the central body three weeks ago.

The Tobacco Workers' International, No. 140, and Garment Workers, No. 26, met last night, and by unanimous action in both instances disapproved the Central Trades indorsement. The Ammonia Workers, No. 55,26, at a recent meeting, took similar action.

There were about 1500 members at the tobacco workers' meeting, held at Compton Hall, Park and Compton avenues, according to George W. Balz, secretary-treasurer, and in addition to condemning the action of the Central Trades, decided to encourage the local's membership of 2500 to sign the petitions for the recall of Kiel. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, Local No. 141, Tobacco Workers' International Union, is represented in Central Trades and Labor Union of this city by its duly elected delegates, and

"Whereas, These delegates, being guided by their knowledge of what is right and what is wrong, refused to vote to indorse the Mayor and his so-called settlement, therefore, be it resolved, That Local No. 140, stands by and approves the action of its delegates in their refusal to vote to adopt the resolution indorsing Mayor Kiel and his associates in this so-called settlement, and be it further

"Resolved, That we encourage our members to sign the petition for recalling the Mayor, and thereby serve warning to others that the rights of the people are not to be used to fulfill pre-election promises."

Largest Union of Trade. Balz said the tobacco workers have 14 delegates in Central Trades and Labor Union, 10 of whom attended the meeting at which Kiel was indorsed. This is the largest tobacco workers' union in St. Louis, and is the first of that trade to take action on the question.

John Carroll, member of the Executive Board of the Garment Workers' Union, announced that that Local No. 26, composed of 102 cutters, met at Bartenders' Hall, 3202 Lucas avenue, last night, and indorsed the action of its delegates to the central body, who voted against the indorsement of Kiel.

John H. Frederick, recording secretary of the Ammonia Workers, said that local, at a regular meeting, attended by about 85 members, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Kiel's so-called compromise, and favoring his recall.

Canvas for Signatures. The Civic League and the Citizens' Referendum League are pushing their efforts to get 35,000 signatures by next Tuesday, so that the question of the Mayor's recall can be submitted to voters at the municipal election April 1.

The Civic League's canvassers are visiting industrial plants for signatures, while canvassers for the Referendum League are in all parts of the city with petitions. The Referendum League's downtown office, at 529 Pine street, is open daily from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Secretary Budenz of the Civic League said that some announcement might be made tonight of the progress of the campaign for signatures. He stated that if sufficient signatures are not obtained by Tuesday, the campaign will be continued, in an effort to obtain a special recall election.

Students Against Military Training. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Two hundred and fifty sophomores and freshmen at Northwestern University are on strike in opposition to compulsory military training. They absented themselves from drill yesterday and presented a petition to President Holgate asking that the training be made optional with the students.

THERE NEVER WAS A BETTER TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE. Probable local snow Monday over North portion and snow or rain Monday or Tuesday.

PRESIDENT TELLS 'FREE SEAS' JOKE ON HIMSELF

Explains Why the Question Had Been Ignored in the League of Nations.

By HERBERT BAYARD SPOPE. A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World. (Copyright, 1919, by Press Pub. Co.) PARIS, Feb. 15.—President Wilson, during an interim granted me before he left for America, struck a note of importance when he explained why the question of the freedom of the seas had been ignored.

"I am glad you brought that point up," he said, with a smile, "because it involves a joke on myself. It never occurred to me in formulating a policy that with the League of Nations actual working there would be no such things as neutrals. Furthermore, the league will adopt and promulgate such rules of naval conduct as will cover the point in question. So, for the time being, it is but right to say there is no such issue as the freedom of the seas."

He added he had come to this conclusion quite by himself, "in the privacy of my study" and not through suggestion of the British.

WILLIAM G. SHARP RESIGNS AS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

Gives Press of Business Affairs as Reason—Vance McCormick Mentioned as Possible Successor.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Wilson is expected to appoint a successor to William Graves Sharp, Ambassador to France, soon after his return from Europe. The resignation of Sharp, accepted by the President Dec. 21, was disclosed last night when correspondence between the Ambassador and the President was made public at the White House.

Vance McCormick, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was mentioned in some circles today as the probable successor of Sharp.

Ambassador Sharp said that necessity of returning to care for his business affairs and need for a rest impelled him to ask to be relieved as soon as his successor could qualify.

10 KILLED WHEN STRIKERS TRY TO LIBERATE SPARTACANS

Copenhagen Dispatch Says Soldiers and Sailors at Breslau Have Violent Battle.

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.—There has been violent fighting at Breslau, where the soldiers have been attempting to prevent strikers from releasing imprisoned Spartacans. Ten persons have been killed.

ITALIAN KING'S PEACE PLAN

Will Sign Liberal Decree of Military and Political Amnesty.

By the Associated Press. ROME, Feb. 15.—On the occasion of the proclamation of the constitution of the society of nations, King Victor Emmanuel will sign a liberal decree of military and political amnesty. It is announced here.

SCHOO SHOOS SHOE THIEVES

Policeman Fires and Two Men Run

Patrolman Harry Schoo fired several shots at two burglars he shoosed away from the shoe store of Frank Sorin, 2714 North Twenty-second street, at 3 a. m. today.

The men were trying to open the front door when the policeman approached. A key was found in the lock, broken.

CLOUDY AND COLDER TONIGHT; PROBABLY FAIR TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m. 32° 6 a. m. 32° 12 a. m. 32° 6 p. m. 32° 12 p. m. 32° Highest yesterday, 38, at 6 a. m.; lowest, 33, at midnight.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, with the lowest temperature about 22 degrees.

FRENCH PAPERS GIVE BUT FAINT PRAISE TO LEAGUE

"Mystic," Says Figaro; Close Alliance Will Result Between U. S., England, France, Italy and Japan.

"FUTURE OPENED TO BETTER SETTLEMENT"

"But That Is as Yet Vague and Nebulous;" "26 Articles Bring Us No Security;" "Far From First Proposals."

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 15.—Comment in representative French newspapers on the constitution of the League of Nations, presented at yesterday's plenary session of the peace conference reveals little enthusiasm about the shape the project has taken.

The commission, on the initiative of its illustrious chairman, President Wilson, wisely decided not to ravish tomorrow from the eternal, and confined itself to making safe the present. The mystic Society of Nations has, then, become a league of the five great Powers which beat Germany and which, having conquered, mean to consolidate both victory and peace. A close alliance will result between the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan."

The writer, Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, says in addition, that "the future is opened to a better settlement, but that naturally is as yet vague and nebulous."

Position of the French. The Journal, one of the most widely circulated newspapers here, says: "While all are speaking of fraternizing and eternal peace, the French people cannot lose sight of reality, and reality in the vicinity of 10,000,000 humiliated Germans shuddering under merited punishment. It is half of Europe in chains. When we are evoked, amidst such perspective, the seductive idea of disarmament is our duty to ask plainly where are the guarantees and what is the force which will shelter us from the reaction of tragic surprise. To these questions a careful examination of the projected statutes of the Society of Nations and the eloquent speeches made at the conference bring but one answer: Moral force."

"Fortunax," in the Echo de Paris ends a long article by saying: "We are forced to conclude that the 26 articles bring us no security. Until they are changed can sacrifice nothing of our means of defense to them."

Socialist Paper's View. The Socialist newspaper Humanite, in an editorial, says: "The plan of the League of Nations, as outlined by President Wilson, is a declaration in the matter until the receipt of instructions from the German Government."

President Approves Plan for Price Adjustment Board. Cables Secretary Redfield on Proposal to Stabilize Conditions During Post-War Period.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Approval of the proposal to establish a government price adjustment board to stabilize conditions during the post-war period was cable by President Wilson today to Secretary Redfield.

The organization, to be known as the Government Price Conference Board, will be constituted immediately. As devised by Secretary Redfield and his commercial advisers, the plan calls for an investigation of the costs of production of basic commodities and the determination of prices at which the Government will pay. Early adjustment of prices will be sought to avoid the period of commercial depression that might intervene if the process is left to the ordinary operation of supply and demand laws.

Secretary Redfield indicated that the personal of the board would include a large number of men who served on the War Industries Board prior to its dissolution.

25 SHIPS TO BE TRANSPORTS

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Navy Department has made public a list of 25 vessels now being fitted out to supplement the transport service in bringing back American troops. All but two of them are scheduled to be in that service by March 15, indicating the speeding up of the flow of returning troops that is to be expected.

At the same time the department published a tentative schedule of sailing dates for the transports, battleships and cruisers engaged now in bringing home the army. It includes 46 commercial craft, 14 battleships and 10 cruisers.

President Wilson's Farewell to France in Sailing for Home

By the Associated Press. BREST, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's departure for America today said: "I cannot leave France without expressing my profound sense of the great hospitality of the French people and the French Government. They have received and treated me as I most desired to be treated, as a friend, a friend alike in spirit and in purpose."

"I am happy to say that I am to return to assist with all my heart in completing the just settlement which the peace conference is seeking, and I shall carry with me during my absence very happy memories of the two months I have spent here."

"I have been privileged to see here at first hand what my sympathies have already conceived—the sufferings and problems of France—and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave questions upon whose proper solution the future prosperity of France and her associates and the whole world depends. May I not leave my affectionate farewell greetings."

"AS LOVERS OF COUNTRY," SUPPORT LEAGUE, SAYS TAFT

Makes Plea to Voters to Use Influence With Senators for It; "Very Effective," His Impression of Covenant.

By the Associated Press. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—A cablegram received today by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary of the President, who is staying at a hotel here, President Wilson announced his decision to deliver an address at Boston on the return trip to America and is expected to arrive about Feb. 24.

The George Washington, bearing the President and Mrs. Wilson, will make port at Boston on the return trip to America and is expected to arrive about Feb. 24.

BREST, Feb. 15.—When President Wilson left here today for the United States, it was announced that he would land in Boston on Feb. 25, where he was expected to deliver an address which would cover the work performed at the peace conference. It was said it was most probable the President would make another speech before returning to Washington.

GERMAN INSINUATION DRAWS SHARP REPLY FROM FOCH

Answer Refused in Armistice Negotiations Until Note Is Put in More Courteous Form.

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—A note containing an insinuation that the occupation of German territory was not due to military superiority, according to the Cologne Zeitung, was handed in recently to the allied armistice commission by the German delegates and is said to have drawn a very sharp reply from the Allied military delegate, General Foch, at the meeting of the armistice commission on Feb. 7.

A French General, acting under instructions from Marshal Foch, the newspaper adds, refused to make an answer to the note and declared it would be examined only if it was presented in a more courteous form.

Gen. von Hammerstein, the leading German military delegate, deferred a declaration in the matter until the receipt of instructions from the German Government.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PLAN FOR PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Cables Secretary Redfield on Proposal to Stabilize Conditions During Post-War Period.

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PRESIDENT SAILS ON HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY

President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, the Entire French Cabinet and General Pershing Wish Him and Mrs. Wilson Farewell at Paris Station.

LEFT BREST AT 11:15 THIS MORNING

President Carries With Him Plan for Creation of League of Nations as One Great Object of Visit Abroad Accomplished.

By the Associated Press. BREST, Feb. 15.—President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the U. S. S. "George Washington" shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The "George Washington" weighed anchor at 11:15 o'clock.

The President arrived at Brest from Paris at 10:30 o'clock and went direct to the dock, where he embarked on a French gunboat, which took him and his party to the "George Washington."

The President was received at the Brest arsenal by Admiral Moreau, the French Navy, Gen. Hodel, the Military Commander of Brest, Charles M. Schwab, and civil officials. There was no ceremony, except for handshaking and a salute of 21 guns, which thundered forth as soon as the President embarked on the gunboat.

From the railroad siding to the dock were drawn up a battalion of American soldiers, and a French marine band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the gunboat left its moorings. All the ships in the harbor displayed the American flag, and all traffic was suspended while the President's party was transferred to the "George Washington."

A French naval escort, consisting of the cruiser Condorcet and several torpedo boats, acted as a guard of honor for the "George Washington." This escort, with the American battleship New Mexico, will accompany the President out to sea.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Brest shortly before the President boarded the "George Washington," and was taken aboard the liner. The weather was misty with a moderate temperature.

Wilson Arrives Smiling. When the President alighted from the train he was smiling. He shook hands with Admiral Moreau, Gen. Hodel, Admiral Halstead and Schwab. The President talked for a few minutes with Schwab. Mrs. Wilson smiled as she followed the President and received from M. Leygues a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Mrs. Joseph Lewis of Cincinnati presented the President with a bouquet of violets, which he accepted with a bow.

Waves to Crowd. After exchanging greetings, the President stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the dock and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock, but the President continued to wave his hat and smile as the boat headed toward the "George Washington." The President was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, and by Representatives Halvering, White and Norton, who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, and his son, and daughter also were members of the party.

The President spent just 15 minutes at the quay. He passed along the line of those assembled to greet him and shook hands with each one. Reaching the end of the line he beckoned to Mrs. Wilson to come. He descended the stairs to the deck of the gunboat and then assisted Mrs. Wilson to descend.

On the arrival of the presidential party on board the "George Washington," there was little formality except for hand shakes with M. Leygues and M. Tardieu, the orders being for the "George Washington" to get under way as soon as the party was aboard.

Are you going to the theater or movies tonight? If so, see Page 4.

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

2
PRESIDENT, IN
INTERVIEW, TALKS
OF PEACE WORK

Does Not Contend League
Draft Is a Perfect Work
and Admits Much Is to Be
Done.

DISPLEASED WITH
RUSSIAN SITUATION

President Looks Thin and
Tired, Showing Plainly the
Strain of 14 Hours' Daily
Work.

By HERBERT BAYARD SWOFF,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Immediately
preceding the plenary session of the
peace conference yesterday President
Wilson saw the American corre-
spondents and for more than an hour
talked with them regarding the vari-
ous phases of his activities which
for the time being ended last night
when he took the train for Brest.
He was in the frank mood and spoke
without hesitancy on every
topic that arose. Much of what he
said was under the seal of confi-
dence, but he permitted many things
to be quoted, although the primary
purpose was to guide and inform the
newspaper men as to the direction
and tendencies of the conference.

Last night, just before he left the
Muret Palace, I was afforded a
further opportunity of learning his
views, and they justify the state-
ment that, in spite of difficulties
and delays, the President believes
he is returning with a distinct record
of accomplishment.

Naturally the subject uppermost
in the mind concerned the League of
Nations. He did not offer a com-
plete draft, he said, as a perfect
work. Much more had to be done,
he agreed, but he feels that a giant
stride has been made toward bring-
ing the world nearer a state in which
war, if not made impossible, is made
so difficult as not likely to be re-
sorted to.

He was quite frank in saying the
instrument which was finally com-
pleted Thursday lacked certain
points calculated to give France that
feeling of security against a future
German menace which is so earnestly
demanded by the French Govern-
ment. He explained that the French
delegates would make that a point
at the plenary session, but he added
that, while the French wanted more
written into the constitution as a
matter of policy, he admitted that
as a matter of practice, the provisions
agreed upon represent the limit
of achievement at this time.

The specific point involved lies
in the clause regarding joint action
of the league against an offender.
As previously published, the French
wish any violation to be an ipso facto
act of war but constitutional bar-
riers in America prevent our adop-
tion of this position.

Russian Situation.
Mr. Wilson is frankly sour on the
Russian situation, saying the Soviet's
answer to the Prinkipo proposal is
almost insulting in its tone. His re-
ference was to the statement made by
Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign
Commissioner, on the subject of the
repayment of the Russian external
debt. The President regarded the
introduction of this point as being
in the nature of a bribe. I am able
to state that the prospects of the
Prinkipo meeting are growing dim-
mer each day since the first essential
of the meeting is the immediate
cessation of hostilities, which the Bol-
shevists have not indicated.

The American commissioners have not
left for the place of conference, and
one of them said to me that the
chances were even that he would not
go for some time to come. If all
in describing the work of the
League of Nations Committee, the
President said it was as heavy a task
as he had ever been called on to han-
dle. All the members were actu-
ated by the same desires and working
toward the same end, but there had

Wife of President of
Germany a "Hausfrau,"

Born in Home of Workingman and Having
Been Mistress of Home of a Saddlemaker,
She Always Has "Done Her Own Work."

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The
mistress of the German presidential
residence is a comely "hausfrau" of
medium height and slender, and up
to the present time has always at-
tended to her own household duties,
done the family cooking and has
even been her own dressmaker. Frau
Luise Ebert, wife of the President of
the new German republic, was
born 45 years ago in a working man's
home in Bremen. Heretofore the
mistress of the home of a saddle-
maker, she views her new social en-
vironment with real interest. The
question of policy was less en-
gaging to her than the details of its ap-
plication. He became quite intimate in dis-
cussing personalities, expressing
himself, for the most part, as being
deeply impressed by the character
and ability of the conferees who re-
presented the 14 nations, although one
or two of his collaborators had evi-
dently failed to hit it off with him
as much as he would have liked.

The President looked thin and
tired, showing plainly the strain of
14 hours' daily work. Frequently he
became humorous in describing some
of the conditions he had been con-
fronted with, adding that he rather
relished the translation system em-
ployed in the meeting, which af-
forded him an opportunity to catch
up on the English which was being
put into French.

Then the speaker, taking on an
air of gravity, said the weightiest
question before humanity today was
that of social and economic relations.
Notions of the future, he declared, of
great importance, even the final
peace treaty and the League of Na-
tions being insignificant compared to
the need of giving mankind a full
chance to do a day's work and earn
a day's bread. Out of this pressure
grew two lines of action, the first
directed against the spread of Bol-
shevism, which grows in intensity
according to the lack of food and
righteous governments, the second
being the independence of the
world's economic relationship. The
latter point goes into the subject, ex-
isting against neutrals and Germany.

His opinion is that the lessening
of the blockade was a primary con-
dition to the restoration of order in
Germany and elsewhere, at the same
time realising, he said, the need of
making certain Germany's good
faith before restrictive measures are
reduced.

To Start Back March 6.
The similarity in the conditions
existing in Russia and what may
come in Germany led the President
to analyze the steps needed to sepa-
rate Germany from the danger point
of the influence of following the
Russian debacle.

Reverting to the latter country, he
said, with a shrug, that it was useless
to deny the problem presented was
almost insoluble and that time must
be relied upon as a factor in work-
ing out a formula of correction. The
elimination of wartime restrictions
with the consequent removal of
luxuries in Russia and what may
simultaneously so that each depu-
tation would receive an award predi-
cated upon justice and reason and
would be enabled to find compensa-
tion in those cases when the claims
were not fully met. He didn't antici-

He informed his hearers that
boundary questions would be settled
simultaneously so that each depu-
tation would receive an award predi-
cated upon justice and reason and
would be enabled to find compensa-
tion in those cases when the claims
were not fully met. He didn't antici-

The eldest son of the family,
Friedrich Ebert Jr., has entered
newspaper work. The second son,
30 years old, who recently dis-
charged from the army. The only
daughter, Annale, 19, until a short
time ago was employed as a clerk by
a law firm. She now accords
herself on occasion the privilege of
riding in the presidential motor car.

President Ebert lost a son in the
fighting in Macedonia and another
in the Chemin des Dames operations.
The family up to two weeks ago
had been living in a suburb of Ber-
lin, but now is installed in official
apartments of the Department of the
Interior in the Wilhelmstrasse, the
former residence occupied by high of-
ficials. The permanent official resi-
dence of the new President has not
been determined upon, and Presi-
dent Ebert has expressed such re-
sidence, on the ground that it is "too
imposing."

The new position to which Frau
Ebert has attained has already
been pointed out by the German
from Berlin modistes and tradespeo-
ple.

been several sharp divisions of opin-
ion as to the best methods to be
employed. In other words, he said,
the question of policy was less en-
gaging to her than the details of its ap-
plication.

He became quite intimate in dis-
cussing personalities, expressing
himself, for the most part, as being
deeply impressed by the character
and ability of the conferees who re-
presented the 14 nations, although one
or two of his collaborators had evi-
dently failed to hit it off with him
as much as he would have liked.

The President looked thin and
tired, showing plainly the strain of
14 hours' daily work. Frequently he
became humorous in describing some
of the conditions he had been con-
fronted with, adding that he rather
relished the translation system em-
ployed in the meeting, which af-
forded him an opportunity to catch
up on the English which was being
put into French.

Then the speaker, taking on an
air of gravity, said the weightiest
question before humanity today was
that of social and economic relations.
Notions of the future, he declared, of
great importance, even the final
peace treaty and the League of Na-
tions being insignificant compared to
the need of giving mankind a full
chance to do a day's work and earn
a day's bread. Out of this pressure
grew two lines of action, the first
directed against the spread of Bol-
shevism, which grows in intensity
according to the lack of food and
righteous governments, the second
being the independence of the
world's economic relationship. The
latter point goes into the subject, ex-
isting against neutrals and Germany.

His opinion is that the lessening
of the blockade was a primary con-
dition to the restoration of order in
Germany and elsewhere, at the same
time realising, he said, the need of
making certain Germany's good
faith before restrictive measures are
reduced.

To Start Back March 6.
The similarity in the conditions
existing in Russia and what may
come in Germany led the President
to analyze the steps needed to sepa-
rate Germany from the danger point
of the influence of following the
Russian debacle.

Reverting to the latter country, he
said, with a shrug, that it was useless
to deny the problem presented was
almost insoluble and that time must
be relied upon as a factor in work-
ing out a formula of correction. The
elimination of wartime restrictions
with the consequent removal of
luxuries in Russia and what may
simultaneously so that each depu-
tation would receive an award predi-
cated upon justice and reason and
would be enabled to find compensa-
tion in those cases when the claims
were not fully met. He didn't antici-

He informed his hearers that
boundary questions would be settled
simultaneously so that each depu-
tation would receive an award predi-
cated upon justice and reason and
would be enabled to find compensa-
tion in those cases when the claims
were not fully met. He didn't antici-

RANTZAU SAYS HE
WILL RESIST ENTIRE
DEMobilIZATION

German Foreign Secretary
Tells Assembly He Op-
poses Having Republican
Army Replace Old Peace
Force.

COMPLAINS ABOUT
ALLIED ATTITUDE

Declares Attempt Is Being
Made to Settle, Through
Armistice, Questions Be-
longing to Peace Confer-
ence.

By the Associated Press.
BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 15.—
Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Ger-
man Foreign Secretary, discussing
Germany's foreign policy in the new
National Assembly at Weimar yester-
day, declared he had resisted and
would continue to resist allied at-
tempts to make Germany demobilize
all her military forces.

The task of the German nation as
regarded foreign affairs might be
summed up, he said, under two
heads, first, ending of the state of
war; second, establishment of nor-
mal relations with other peoples.
"Unfortunately," he continued,
"Germany's voluntary disarmament
has not softened our enemies, who
recently attempted to settle, on the
basis of disarmament, questions un-
doubtedly appertaining to the peace
conference. I have repulsed and
will continue to repulse these at-
tempts looking to the dissolution of
all our old military forces and the
substitution of new republican troops
for our old peace army, which could
be used in the East."

"Germany has shouldered the con-
sequences of defeat and is deter-
mined to observe the conditions
imposed upon her by the victors. These
conditions imply the complete
renunciation of the political aims of
the old Germany. We are ready to
accept restrictions upon our sov-
ereignty, but we are not prepared to
renounce our differences with other
states and the renunciation of our
armament, if our old adversaries and
former neighbors submit to the same
restrictions."

Fehrenbach Reported to Have Been
Elected President of Assembly.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Konstantin
Fehrenbach, Centrist, former Presi-
dent of the German Reichstag, has
been elected President of the Ger-
man National Assembly, according to
a Reuters dispatch from Basel, quot-
ing Weimar advices.

By the Associated Press.
WEIMAR, Friday, Feb. 14.—At
the meeting of the National Assem-
bly today, Herr Hiltz put forward a
motion, inviting the Assembly to
adopt a resolution containing the
declaration that the German people
would never accept a peace of vio-
lence and protest against the "as-
saulted" conditions of the armis-
tice as tending to ruin Germany.
The resolution also protests against
the denial of self-determination to
Alsace-Lorraine.

Philipp Scheidemann, the Chan-
cellor in the new German Govern-
ment, Thursday showed himself able
to handle conflicting demonstrations
in arranging for the peace and with
the sight of being intimidated by the
wildest opposition or moved by the
most severe heckling. No speaker
during the meeting of the National As-
sembly opened his mouth against the
speech of his opponent, and the
of the incidents of his speech was his
reference to Austria's desire to join
Germany. He said:

"We desire no reluctant adherents
and no one who is not ready to join
to join us should be prevented."
There was almost a threat in his
warning:

"The Entente is able to force any
kind of peace on us, if it is
an unjust peace, 70,000,000 peo-
ple in their hearts will never forgive
or forget."

Adolf Groeber, Centrist, followed
the Chancellor's speech with the
strongest party and, like Scheide-
mann, emphasized "work" as the
watchword of the new republic.

He protested against the slowness
in arranging for the peace, the severity
of the armistice conditions, the
French demands and plans to put
former Emperor William on trial as
being "all a part of a scheme to hu-
miliate Germany."

He declared the league of nations
would "contain seeds of new wars
unless constructed on principles of
justice."

Report of Union Between Germany
and German-Austria.
Copyright, 1918, by Press Publishing Co.
LONDON, Feb. 15.—The corre-
spondent of the London Daily News
at Weimar wires his paper:

"I learn an agreement has been
arrived at between the German and
German-Austrian Governments as to
the union of German-Austria with
the empire. The matter will be defi-
nitely settled at a conference Feb.
19."

For Colds and Grip
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Look for E. W. Groves' signature on
the box. 30c—Adv.

HOUSE TAKES
WILSON'S PLACE IN
SUPREME COUNCIL

Russian Situation Set for Con-
sideration at the Session
Today.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 15.—When the Su-
preme Council assembled at 3
o'clock this afternoon, E. M. House
will take the place of President Wil-
son.

The Russian situation is set for
consideration at the session today,
which is taken to indicate that the
question of the conference on the
Princes Islands will be taken up.
House will attend the council
meetings regularly until the Presi-
dent's return to Paris.

NEW TERMS OF ARMISTICE
EXPECTED TO BE READY IN WEEK

Economic Condition of Germany to
Be Considered at Session.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Feb. 15.—With refer-
ence to the new terms of armistice to
be presented to the notary, the Paris
correspondent of the Daily Mail says
that when these terms are ready the
allies will give notice to Germany, not
in a threatening sense, but in order
to provide for the presentation of
new conditions.

"With reference to the renewal of
Monday," the correspondent states,
"it is understood that Marshal Foch
has been given definite verbal in-
structions by the Supreme War Coun-
cil to deal on his own authority with
any situation which demands instant
action. He will require a strict ob-
servance of the demand already
made for the evacuation of German
Poland by all German troops, thus
removing the menace to Poland."

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson arrived at the
Invalides station at 9 o'clock in a
pouring rain. Their departure for
Brest was without that demonstra-
tion which marked their arrival in
Paris on December 14, but there was
every evidence of official and popular
cordiality.

Arrangements at Brest.
The steamer George Washington moved
into the outer harbor, awaiting ar-
rival of the President. The members
of the Fifth Engineers and the 14th
Michigan battalion looked on with
the railings of the vessel all day in
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ternational military force will be
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ceeds further.

Another slight evidence of dis-
sent was found in the remarks of
W. M. Hughes of Australia, who in-
quired, with some show of feeling,
if ample opportunity to discuss the
scheme would be given.

The Arabian delegation also
sounded a minor note of discord in
calling attention to secret treaties
which were said to interfere with

the principle of self-determination
expressed by the covenant.

League Constitution Read.
When the President was reading
the league report, Mrs. Wilson ac-
companied by the President's naval
escort, was escorted to a place back of
the delegates' table.

The reading continued for 35 min-
utes without interruption or ap-
plause. As he closed the President
laid aside the document and spoke
of whom he had just read.
The President closed his address
at 4:30 o'clock, having read and
spoken just one hour. An interpreter
then proceeded to read another hour,
course, which occupied another hour.

Lord Robert Cecil said it was a
good omen that this document had
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These were the great principles, but
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Orlando's Expressions.
Prime Minister Orlando expressed
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tory.

Thus born out of the palms of
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is a document of freedom and right
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Dangers to states were not all
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The conference will not be asked
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The plan for the creation of the
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The Society of Nations' project
and the treaty of peace to be framed

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Continued From Page One.

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FIGHT ON HIGHER EXPENSES BE TAKEN TO CAPITAL

Aldermen to Send Committee of Five to Jefferson City to Oppose Measures Affecting St. Louis.

**\$5,651,210 WOULD
BE ADDED TO BILLS**

**Bill Aimed to Eliminate
"Scalping" of Theater and
Other Tickets, Providing
\$500 Fine, Is Introduced.**

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution creating a special committee of five Aldermen to go to Jefferson City and oppose legislation now pending before the Legislature that would increase the annual expenses of this city \$5,651,210.

Action was taken on recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which maintains that the city can ill afford to meet this increased expenditure. The resolution authorizes the committee to invite co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in opposing legislation deemed to be inimical to the interests of the city.

The measures against which the fight is to be directed provide among other things, for salary increases for city employees, more taxation, larger appropriations for fire and police departments, increase in compensation for petit jurors and band music.

Committee Meeting Monday. A list of the objectionable bills was printed in late editions of the Post-Dispatch yesterday.

The committee, which is composed of Aldermen Hall, chairman, Godfrey, Schranz, McChesney and A. H. Niederluecke, will meet at 11 a. m. Monday in the aldermanic chamber to outline a plan of action. It is expected that the committee will be ready to go to Jefferson City in an advisory capacity.

In offering the resolution, Alderman Hall stated that he did so without prejudice to members of the police or fire departments or to any of the beneficiaries in the measures to be opposed.

Bill Against Ticket "Scalpers." A bill to eliminate ticket scalpers or "scalpers" was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman McChesney. It would prohibit the sale of tickets to theaters, circuses or other places of amusement at a higher price than that charged at the ticket office, under a penalty of \$25 to \$500. McChesney expressed the conviction that some amusement concerns co-operate with scalpers by providing them with desirable seats to be sold at high prices.

The ordinance regarding all groceries, butchers and delicatessen shops to close on Sunday was passed. A clause permits delicatessen shops to open on Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. for the sale of cooked articles and canned food only. Opponents of the proposed ordinance have announced that they will ask Mayor Kiel to veto it. The Mayor has 20 days in which to sign the bill, and it would become effective 30 days after receiving his signature.

Bill for \$2000 for Relief. A bill was introduced by Alderman Hart at the request of Harry Caldwell, for relief in the sum of \$2000. On Sept. 13, 1915, Caldwell was a prisoner at the city workhouse and was carrying some dynamite in his quarry when a guard nearby fired a gun, the concussion of which exploded the dynamite. Caldwell's left eye and thumb and small finger on the left hand were destroyed, and he was otherwise injured, so that he will be marked for life. The claim will be referred to the City Council for investigation and recommendation.

Alderman Kraleman introduced a resolution calling for a conference of the City Treasurer and department heads with a view to arranging disbursement of wages to employees away from the city hall to prevent their losing time on paydays.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Board of Public Service to report to the Board of Aldermen what was being done to eliminate the railroad grade crossing at Delmar boulevard and Wabash tracks. The work had been stopped on account of the war.

BURGLARS FIND \$400 HIDDEN Burglars who visited the room of Leo McCally, 1929 Olive street, in his absence yesterday, found his hiding place for \$400 he had secreted in a closet and not only took the money but also a pistol and clothes valued at \$100. They also ransacked the room of Mrs. John O'Brien, taking clothes worth \$75.

Other burglaries reported were the room of Miss Bessie Gordon, 1015 South Broadway, \$35 cash and clothing worth \$10; home of Joseph C. 4545 Garfield avenue, \$60 cash and \$50 worth of clothing, and apartment of Margaret Barry, 5375 Pershing avenue, clothing and jewelry valued at \$275.

Two Medical Officers, the First St. Louisans Home From German Prison Camps, Relate Experiences

**Capt. John F. Hardesty and
Lieut. Harold A. Goodrich
Tell of Months of Hardships
—Latter Describes Instances
of Deliberate Cruelty.**

The first St. Louisans to return home from German prison camps are Capt. John F. Hardesty of 3206 California avenue, and Lieut. Harold A. Goodrich, 17 East Lockwood avenue, Webster Groves, medical officers who were captured in Germany during the last March, and who spent nine months in Germany, during which Capt. Hardesty lost 30 pounds in weight.

It was an unusual circumstance that the two officers had attended St. Louis University at the same time; had practiced in St. Louis at the same time; had served in adjacent British divisions simultaneously; but met for the first time in a German prison camp. They were separated, and sent to different camps in Germany, and have not seen each other since.

The officers were interviewed on their experiences by Post-Dispatch reporters. Capt. Hardesty, being at the home of his parents at Winfield, Mo., 60 miles north of St. Louis, and Lieut. Goodrich, at his mother's home, New Haven, Mo., 67 miles west of here. They told of months of scanty nourishment, and Goodrich described instances of actual and deliberate brutality which he said he witnessed.

One of these instances was the systematic mistreatment of an East Indian Sergeant who refused to study German and anti-British propaganda for the purpose of returning to his native land, and another was the beating of a Russian private who tried to slip a turnip to a hungry comrade from a sack he was carrying, and a third was the beating of a Russian private who had cooked some scraps of potatoes on a stove in the hospital barracks.

The two Americans were repeatedly questioned by German intelligence officers, particularly as to the number of Americans in France, but never gave any satisfactory answers. The Germans also wanted to know why the Americans did not fight for their own business, and stay out of Europe.

The British, it should be explained, use battalions, not regiments, as military units, each battalion consisting of 1000 men, and a medical officer being attached to each battalion. Lieut. Goodrich, whose brigade was held in reserve for a counter attack, was sent to the front to command a first aid station March 22, replacing an officer who was disabled by shell shock. The post was 150 yards back from the front line.

They were permitted to send four postcards and two letters a month, and when Capt. Hardesty once wrote that he was starving, he was called before the commandant and told to delete the passage, which he accordingly did, before the letter could be mailed. One restriction was that there should be no criticism written of their treatment.

Lieut. Goodrich's Experiences. "Wounded came in thick and fast," Lieut. Goodrich said, in relating the details leading to his capture. "The work was that the Germans maintained a heavy, deep barrage behind us, and we couldn't get our wounded men back. The stretcher-bearers that started back with wounded never returned."

"Orders were held the line at all costs, and your Tommy interprets that very literally. They were dying plentifully, but there wasn't any talk about getting the wounded back. In the afternoon, there was a report that the boche was filtering around behind us, and that we would have to get out."

"However, an officer said that all us headquarter people could take rifles and man a section of trench, then get back after it was dark."

"I was treating a British machine gunner who had been wounded, and I was treating him with very poor results, and crying through his tears and blood."

"Try and fix me up, sir; fix me up, so I can get back in and do in some of the dirty 'uns."

"Just then my Corporal came in, with his face white, and said, in a frightened, dazed whisper: 'There's two German officers outside, and they want to speak to an officer.'"

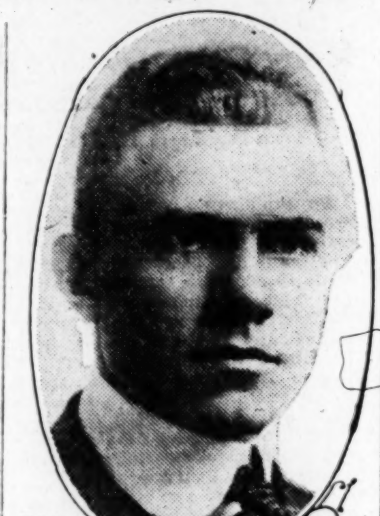
"Well, I thought it was good-by, old Missouri. I expected a hand grenade to come dropping in, but none came, and we all piled out. There they were; a German officer and private, with rifles ready, and bayonets fixed, and with very peculiar sort of feeling, I felt myself passing out of friendly hands into possession of the enemy."

"In a few minutes a German General came riding up with all his staff, on horses. It was a nervous thing to do. We could hear our machine gunners rattling away like mad only a few hundred yards further on, and they could easily have got him if he had been observed."

Sneers at British Officers. "But he was a hard old character, with his face covered with scars. Several British Lieutenants—Colonels and Majors had been captured with us, and the old German looked down on them with a sneer, and asked, in good English: 'What do you think of it now?'"

"One of the officers spoke defiantly. 'You have harder fighting on the British front than anywhere else,' he said. The General paused a moment, and exclaimed bitterly: 'Ach, you English!'"

"Then he pointed west, toward Paris, and continued: 'Well, Englishmen, I'm going this way, and you,



CAPT. JOHN F. HARDESTY



LIEUT. HAROLD A. GOODRICH

Attended Same School, Practiced Profession Here, and Worked Close Together in France, but Met for the First Time After Their Capture.

back through the barrage. All this time, you see, they were shelling our front lines and back areas. "Knew They Would Be Surrounded." "We knew we were going to be surrounded, and although we had a good chance to make a run for it, many of the officers in command had been killed and none of the subalterns would take the responsibility of ordering retreat. So we were cut off from our own forces and fired upon from all sides. But we fought it out and gave them a run for their money, believe me."

"On the twenty-third the Germans attacked in force. I didn't see the attack, as I was down in a dugout where the first aid post was at the time and I knew the Germans had been captured when an orderly came in and announced the fact. Almost immediately a German 'non-com,' with an armful of grenades, appeared and began to exhort us to surrender. I told him only wounded men, and he searched me for weapons and told me to go to the German rear."

"The trench was full of Germans and I saw only a few scattered groups of Highlanders, disgusted expressions on their faces when they were ordered to the rear. Only 35 unwounded men remained to surrender the trench. The rest were either killed or wounded, or sent to our rear with the wounded."

"With three orderlies I helped convey two badly wounded men to a hospital, and then I went to a cave near by and then reported at a village a mile back. Before a barn where guards were herding four or five hundred men, I saw about four or five officers, and we were sent a little farther down the street to a separate pen."

"We were searched and the Germans asked us why we were there. We were told that we were not to be taken to the rear, but that we were to be taken to the front. We were told that we were to be taken to the front, but that we were to be taken to the rear. We were told that we were to be taken to the front, but that we were to be taken to the rear."

"We were moved back to a prison camp at Denain, and I met Capt. Hardesty there. While there our food consisted of one bowl of soup—about half a pint—every 20 hours. We went from there to Rastatt, 1000 men, and a medical officer being attached to each battalion. Lieut. Goodrich, whose brigade was held in reserve for a counter attack, was sent to the front to command a first aid station March 22, replacing an officer who was disabled by shell shock. The post was 150 yards back from the front line."

"They were permitted to send four postcards and two letters a month, and when Capt. Hardesty once wrote that he was starving, he was called before the commandant and told to delete the passage, which he accordingly did, before the letter could be mailed. One restriction was that there should be no criticism written of their treatment."

"We were treated fairly well. I worked in a prison hospital, and had plenty to eat from the Red Cross packages. Some of the French, Belgian and Russian private, who didn't get these, and who did hard labor, ate cats, hedgehogs and whatever they could hunt, cats and hedgehogs by throwing stones at them."

"Lieut. Goodrich said when the German regiments came marching home, after the armistice, a triumphal arch was erected in Goettlingen, with the inscription: 'Welcome to Our Undeclared Heroes.'"

He said the attitude of the soldiers was "cocky," and recalled that Capt. Hardesty, who stood watching the parade, remarked: "Looks to me like we just have lost the damn war." Lieut. Goodrich left the camp Christmas eve, and arrived in this country Feb. 1.

Capt. Hardesty's Story. Capt. Hardesty, who is 31 years old, when seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday at his parents' home at Winfield, at first modestly declined to recount his adventures. Upon being pressed, he outlined them briefly.

"When I got overseas," he said, "I was assigned to the Fourth Seaforth Highlanders—the Ladies of Hell, I believe they called them, although I never heard that name until I got back here. They were all Scots recruited in the 'highlands,' and they are great fighters."

"My particular great adventure began with the attack by the Germans at the Somme last March. I was medical officer in charge of a first aid post in the front-line trenches with a battalion of the Fourth Seaforth, and one morning the order came along to hold the front line at all costs to aid the retirement of the British. His absence was not discovered until hours later. Of course I had thought of escape, but it seemed so impossible. We had no food, no shelter, no water, and we were barely enough to keep life in us. And I knew I couldn't go through a hostile country in the day time and forage for food."

Rastatt an Officers' Camp. "Rastatt was an officers' prison camp. There were eight compounds, or blocks of separate stockades. The one I was assigned to was a high wire enclosure of perhaps 20 acres containing a series of one-story wooden barracks where about four or five hundred officers were kept. We had bunk beds with 'chicken-wire' springs. I saw Lieut. Goodrich here and we 'grouched' about our troubles together."

"Are lights illuminated the wire fence at night and guards patrolled constantly. There was a canteen where exorbitant prices were charged for food. You could buy 10 little cakes half the size of your thumb for about a dollar."

"We had nothing to do but sit around and 'grouse' and we did that to a fare-you-well. We kicked about everything. The German officers were arrogant, sarcastic and domineering. While I heard tales of mistreatment I did not see any man struck by a German officer. Men who tried to escape were put into solitary and perhaps beaten, but that was all part of the game."

"When I arrived at the camp I had not washed or shaved since my capture 12 days earlier and I looked like a wild man. I was put up in a room and I bought a safety razor with 'made in Germany' on a blade that would not shave, and a toothbrush."

"The daily routine here was something like this: We had to be up at 5 o'clock, and we had to be in the camp by 6 o'clock. Lights went out at 9 o'clock, when we were required to be in bed. An inspection was held nightly to see that we were there and to check up on any attempted escapes."

Questioned at Karlsruhe. "At the end of three weeks I was sent with 12 other American and about 100 British and French officers to Karlsruhe, Baden, where I went before a board of intelligence officers. They asked innumerable questions as to why we Americans were there and why our country had been invaded. I told them we were there to fight for our own business, and last but not least, how many Americans were there in France. They harped on that question continually."

"We had three officers of reply. We would either refuse to answer, or say we didn't know, or tell enormous lies."

"How many Americans in France?" one intelligence officer asked me.

"I don't know," I replied. Quite honestly, too, for I didn't know.

"Oh, come, come," he said, speaking in English.

"Well, about four or five million," I admitted.

"From Karlsruhe I went with four other Americans to Villingen, where I was destined to spend the remainder of my stay in Germany."

"It was a better camp than the one at Rastatt. It had a canteen where food was served, and we could get dried fruits and sometimes apples and oranges. There was a picture show where movies of German industries and comedies were shown. That is, they called them comedies; they were more like tragedies."

"But we enjoyed them. We could have enjoyed anything in that line on those days. By July and August I began to hear from home and parcels from the Red Cross at Berne came. But we were not allowed to read them. They were called 'news' and were hard to read."

"We learned of the armistice the day it was signed through German newspapers which circulated through the camp, and on Nov. 26 we were sent to Constance, on the Swiss border, where three days later an American military attaché from Berne took charge of us."

"Our train was not allowed to stop in Switzerland and we reached an American base hospital at Allerey, France, where we were quarantined for 10 days. Upon being released from quarantine I went to London, where I was transferred again to the American forces and received my discharge shortly after reaching New York, Jan. 16."

WATCH YOUR "PEP" AND YOUR STEP WILL TAKE CARE OF IT. "If you advertise your business in the 'WANT' columns.

Sisters to Be Deported. By the Associated Press. SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 15.—Two sisters, Margaret Ross and Janet Roy Mackay, who escaped being sent to New York for deportation because of their petition for a writ of habeas corpus, lost their long legal battle yesterday to remain in this country. The United States court, in the United States District Court, denied the writ. Both were accused of being anarchists. They will be sent to their former home in Scotland, Immigration officials said.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold. Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take

"Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets" Be sure you get the Genuine Look for this signature

E. W. Grove on the box. 30c.

Kill Dandruff With Caticura

Standard cold remedy for 30 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if the genuine has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

FRANCE MUST HAVE THE SAAR DISTRICT, BOUILLON STATES

**Former Minister Declares
Inter-Allied Army Must
Patrol Rhine for 5, 10 or
Perhaps 20 Years.**

**"REQUIRED MINIMUM
OF PROTECTION"**

**Says Claims to Coal Fields
Cannot Be Called Annexationist, but Are Just as
in Case of Alsace.**

By LINCOLN EYRE.
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—"The Parliament of France would refuse to ratify and the people of France would rise against any peace treaty that did not give to France the security to be found only in the possession of the Saar Valley and in the neutralization of the left bank of the Rhine; nor would it be possible for Frenchmen to accept a League of Nations not capable of protecting the outposts of civilization, which are the eastern frontiers of France, with an international armed force."

In these words Henry Franklin Bouillon, president of the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs, formulated for the readers of the Post-Dispatch his conception of the essential aims of France at the peace conference.

"There is, I grant you," he added, "another possible method for assuring the protection of France from aggression and, with her, the rest of the democratic world. That method involves the complete disarmament of Germany, supplemented by careful restraint upon her power to arm for many years."

"Minimum of Protection." Bouillon averred that in this statement he spoke for an overwhelming majority of his fellow deputies and their electors. Laying vigorous stress on every word, he went on:

"Anything less than this indispensable minimum of protection will lead the French people to believe they have been betrayed by their allies, among whom the count of Alsace-Lorraine is prominent. They would then be forced to face the horrors from which their fathers could not escape."

Bouillon is a former Minister and one of the foremost figures in the Chamber of Deputies. He left a doubt in my mind as to the sincerity of his conviction that the world will remain peaceful only when the last fangs of the German dogs of war are gone. He has no hope of the transformation of Germany into a pacific democracy in the near future.

"It took France nearly 100 years to develop a truly democratic political philosophy," he observed. "How can one expect the Germans, who have always been the most bellicose tribe in Europe, to espouse democracy in a few months? The ascendancy of France will be the ascendancy of the German people. In Bouillon's opinion the allied watch on the Rhine must be maintained for at least five and possibly for 10 or 20 years."

For International Force. "Even after you have constructed a buffer state west of the Rhine," he said, "you must safeguard this state by military occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads until you have established Germany's honest purpose beyond shadow of doubt."

"There must be at least 200,000 troops along the east bank of the Rhine, and there must be American pledges of stocks, bonds and other securities. We cannot bear the burden single-handed. In a future war, events would move with terrific swiftness. France's danger one day would become Great Britain's the next day and America's the day after that."

"Confronted by a hostile Germany, numerically stronger because of her union with Austria-Germans, and more homogeneous—loss of her French, Polish and possibly her Danish territories will have eradicated the non-German elements—France would be wiped out before the United States or Great Britain could mobilize a single soldier."

Critiques Clemenceau. "This will be best for the Germans themselves in the end. So long as they are weak they are meek. Without meekness, how can they hope to join the free peoples of the world's democracies?"

In Bouillon's opinion a gendarme could be placed in Germany for maintenance of order and to see that armament is strictly limited. He severely criticizes the Clemenceau Government for its diffidence in respect to French claims, saying the present Government, as well as its predecessors, had blundered in not pressing the claims to the Saar Valley, simultaneously with the demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

It was a blunder also, he said, to accept President Wilson's 14 points of peace without insisting upon the restitution of the Saar country.

"It is not an annexationist claim," he said, "it is not an annexationist claim. It falls under the hand of both restitution and of reparation. How is the wrecking of our coal mines in

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

France to be repaired if the Saar mines are left in the hands of the wreckers?

Justification of Claims. "None of the measures I have enumerated is in conflict with the League of Nations idea. On the contrary, all these measures are imperative and essential if the League of Nations is to be a thing of flesh and blood. That our Government failed to emphasize this in the frankest fashion in these days when the discredited medievalism of diplomacy has yielded to the honest methods of your President, was most unfortunately a mistake."

"Seeking only her just due, France is put in the position of trying to get something she is afraid to avow. Yet what we ask must have it simple to understand. Prussia stole Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 and the Rhine Valley in 1815. We have the same right to recover in one case as in the other. We are giving to Poland lands torn from her as far back as 1772. In France differs the spoliation of Poland from that of Poland, 50 years before?"

"Historically, ethnologically and economically the Saar Valley is French. Would you leave it in the enemy's hands simply because the French ministers failed to class it with Alsace-Lorraine, and thus give President Wilson no opportunity to enumerate it in the territorial rectifications indicated in his 14 points?"

The Left Bank of the Rhine. "Let us consider the left bank of the Rhine. That is a region beyond the French frontier of 1914. Yet in one century France has suffered five invasions, and each of the states from the provinces bounded on the north and east by the Rhine, on the south by Lorraine and on the west by Holland."

"This territory will continue to serve the ends of barbaric invasion until it has been cleaned forever of German soldiers, military bodies and fortresses; and this cleaning process must be carried to an imaginary line at a distance of not less than 15 miles from the Rhine, on the east bank of that river."

"In other words the occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads and of their hinterland to the west must be maintained by French troops, under the control of the League of Nations, until public opinion everywhere is convinced that Germany has definitely laid aside the cutthroat knife and has donned the white robes of the brotherhood of man."

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THE MOVIES

AND THE MOUSE" AT THE NEW PERSHING

Bill Desmond the Stars on a Double Bill.

four days, starting tomorrow, featuring the Alice the Vitaphone super-

bill also, for the first half of the week tomorrow will be Tom Mix

being made on the di-

Perret, who has adapted

AMUSEMENTS

ST. LOUIS

THEATRE

THEATRE

THEATRE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

STOCK VALUES STRONG DESPITE LIGHT TRADE

Wall Street Market is Higher on Shipping Shares and Oil Issues.

Using Prices on Liberty Bonds in New York.

Technical conditions governed this week's firmer and more active stock market.

Metals and Equipments.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The actual condition of the clearing house banks and the banks for the week (five days) shows that they held \$22,410,000 in cash and \$7,720,000 in Federal reserve.

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MURDOCK DECLARES 5 BIG PACKERS ARE ALL-POWERFUL

Says That Even Hoover Could Not Take Away License of Chicago

Pershing Honors 41 Allied Officers

While we are discussing things that have happened in the past, the big interests of the country are thinking in terms of the future.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

NEW YORK STOCKS

REPORTED DAILY FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY G. H. WALKER & CO., 367 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Sugar, Am. Tobacco, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Steel, Am. Wire, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Cotton, Am. Lumber, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Oil, Am. Gas, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Coal, Am. Iron, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Copper, Am. Lead, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Zinc, Am. Nickel, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Silver, Am. Gold, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Platinum, Am. Palladium, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Iridium, Am. Rhodium, etc.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

CANDY STOCK LOWER IN THE TRADING HERE

National Candy common sold 1 point lower at \$67.75 at the week-end session of the Stock Exchange here today, then was offered at \$67.12 1/2 with bids at \$66.82 1/2.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Candy, Am. Chocolate, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Gum, Am. Sugar, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Coffee, Am. Tea, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Spices, Am. Herbs, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Fruits, Am. Vegetables, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Grains, Am. Legumes, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Oils, Am. Fats, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Alcohols, Am. Vinegars, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Syrups, Am. Jams, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes stocks like Am. Preserves, Am. Pickles, etc.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter—Quotations herewith represent store and terminal prices obtained by commission merchants, and extra charges are added.

Table with 5 columns: Product Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Butter, Eggs, Poultry.

Table with 5 columns: Product Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Meat, Fish, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Product Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Dairy, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Product Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Produce, etc.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

COTTON MARKET STRONG AFTER EARLY DECLINE

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There was renewed realization at the opening of the cotton market today. First prices were generally 5 to 10 points lower, with May selling at 21 1/2 and July at 20 1/2 on the call, or 7 to 10 points lower than last night's closing.

Table with 5 columns: Cotton Grade, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Cotton, etc.

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CORN MARKET 2C HIGHER AT THE CLOSE OF TRADING

Sellers depressed corn futures slightly in the early market here today, but there was good support on the decline, and prices rallied owing to small primary receipts.

Table with 5 columns: Corn Grade, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Corn, etc.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

GRAIN MARKETS

SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS. Reported by St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Table with 5 columns: Grain Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Wheat, Corn, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Grain Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Grain, etc.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

CASH GRAIN ELSEWHERE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Flour—The market for flour was quiet today.

Table with 5 columns: Grain Name, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Flour, etc.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

CHICAGO CORN HIGHER AFTER EARLY SELLING

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Active buying on the part of speculators with Eastern wheat declines were due to weathering speculation.

Table with 5 columns: Corn Grade, Price, Change, High, Low. Includes Corn, etc.

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FEBRUAR

**EMPLOYMENT
TRADE S**

TRICITY BARR
Wanted, ladies and
wages paid; catalogue
electric massage; hydr
bet st. St. Louis, Mo

PARTNERS

PARTNER Wtd.—Have
vast—with services;
Box C-47, Post-Dis

SALESMEN

SOLDIERS and sailors

SALESMAN—Experienced
clothes as a side line
the right man; state
Box C-120, Post-Dispatch

SALESMEN—To sell
with record two ve
lance properties, exte
commissions and ter
Midwest Securities (C
merce Bldg., Kansas

SALESMEN—Inexper
enced; city or trav
of openings and full
National Salesmen's
Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—We have
is a wonderful sell
for returning soldi
big money; sells on
in and talk it over

TRADE. FOR HIGH WOMEN'S SHOES. TURN OVER NICE NEWS TO HIS. THE CASH SHOE

SALESMAN—Live-wires in Missouri, I Kentucky; dealers; no cash; no salary; not able to earn at not call. Possibilities per year. Call Luck

SALESMEN—And we basis. To be ordered as car books in current subscription to only \$2.98; your order, payable weekly. If you are not qualified; if you are a looking for a proposal earn from \$50 to \$100 once. F. H. Roberts.

SALESMEN—At once, dress who have a re

Southwest for a large
a specialty that en-
position is permanent
paid, otherwise com-
not be interested un-
\$6000 or better per
man: first-class
We have no seasons
year every year and
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PROPOSITION
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FIDENTIAL.
SPERLING, 3
BLDG., CLE

linen room, Maryland
Office 2800.

COMPANION—White
female; good home. Mrs.
J. H. M.

COOK—Experienced; re-
quirement per month. Apply at
south side.

COOK—Girl for cooking
family of 3 adults
court.

COOK—Experienced, w/
third floor east. Oak
Waterman.

COO

Two competent, sat-
isfied country homes;
one for lower floor ho-
work; no laundry. B

Two Protestant girls
the other for lower fl-
room work; no laun-
in Wallace. Price red-
150

DRAPEES—On dress-
pay \$15 to \$18 for
steady work. Samuel
Washington av.

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ERRAND GIRL—For
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GIRL—To work in be
housework. 4034 Olive
GIRL—Young; white;
no laundry. 2818 Hale
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HOUSEGIRL - Colored
 work; no cooking 4

HOUSEGIRL - No laun-
 dery; family. 2100

HOUSEGIRL - White
 of four 4221 Hindu

HOUSEGIRL - Experienced
 work; references. 2

HOUSEGIRL - White, in-
 crease family. 973

HOUSEGIRL - For assist-
 in washing. 1000
 (in Ward)

HANKECHILL - White.
same work; referred
Sio. 450 West Pina.

We Gather That the League of Nations Is Set for a Star-Spangled-Banner Season

PIKERS TAKE FIRST OF SERIES WITH ROLLA

Pull Away From Visitors in Last Few Minutes of Game; Win, 35-24.

Basketball Results

Washington U. 35, Rolla 24.
Nebraska 21, Missouri 14.
Clayton High School 42, Kilauea High School 4.
SUNDAY SCHOOL LEAGUE.
Carondelet 21, Lafayette 8.
King's Highway 40, Sidney Street 14.
Third Baptist 27, Maplewood 12.

Today's Games

Washington University vs. Rolla at Francis Gymnasium.
St. Louis University vs. Central College at Warrenton, Mo.
Cleveland vs. McKinley at Cleveland Gymnasium.
Webster Groves vs. Western at Alton, Ill.
Central vs. Yeatman at Cleveland Gymnasium.

Washington University, playing a ragged game, won the first of a two-game series of basketball games from the Rolla School of Mines, last night at Francis Gymnasium. The score was 35 to 24, but it was only during the final few minutes of the contest that the Pikers were able to decisively pull away from the opposition.

At the half mark, Coach Rutherford's quintet was leading, 15 to 14, which was indicative of the close play which prevailed during practically the entire game. Just once, however, during the battle were the Miners able to take the lead and that was in the first period when on a free throw by Signer, the score stood 10 to 9 in favor of the visitors.

Al Marquard, captain and center of Washington's quintet, was, as usual, the bulwark of the Pikers' team. He scored half of the Pikers' total of points, in addition to having done great work on the defense. Duncker, center, counted 10 points for Washington.

The Miners will play their second and concluding game with the Pikers tonight at Francis Gymnasium. Coach Rutherford is endeavoring to arrange a preliminary game and if he does it will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

The lineup and summary of last night's contest:

Washington (25). Positions. Rolla (24).
McEwen (9).....Right forward.....Krause (12)
McCallum (2).....Left guard.....Bryant (12)
Bryant (12).....Left guard.....Pica (2)
Marquard (17).....Center.....Swartz (2)
Russell (6).....Right guard.....Hobbs (6)
Hobbs (6).....Right guard.....Hobbs (6)
Berger (9).....Left guard.....Signer (8)
Duncker (8).....Center.....Wright (8)

Billiken Play Tonight

Coach Armand Fisher of St. Louis University and a squad of nine men departed last night for Warrenton, Mo., where tonight they will meet the Central College quintet. St. Louis U. has not played a game since last week, but have been busy at practice in the interim. The players who made the trip and the probable lineup follow:

Kohlmeier, center; Rethford and Cant, Harman, forwards; Miller and Mueller, guards. Other players who will be available are: Fries, center; McAllister and Lamb, forwards; Higgins, guard.

TEARNEY SEES A BAD CAMPAIGN FOR MINORS

Al Tearney, who makes a close study of baseball games, advances the unique idea that in order for a minor league team to thrive it must draw through its gates the total population of the city in which it is located during the season. Unless it does this it cannot be considered a financial success. It must have taken some close figuring on Tearney's part to arrive at this conclusion and we fall to see how he makes his deduction. Few National or American League teams accomplish this feat. In fact, the only time such was the case was in 1908, when the Cubs and White Sox in Chicago attracted over 1,000,000 paid admissions to their parks. We are not familiar enough with baseball conditions to analyze Tearney's contentions.

STAGGS, FATHER AND SON, MAY LEAD RIVAL TEAMS

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago may face the prospect next fall of having his son directing the attack of the Northwestern University eleven against the Maroons. Alonso Jr., instead of continuing at the Midway School has gone to Evanston. Alonso was first-string quarterback of the Maroons early last season and probably would have directed the team had not his collar bone been broken in a practice game with Loyola.

If "Lonny" is good enough to win the job at Northwestern, it will be son against father on Oct. 25, when the Chicago and Northwestern meet.

SCOTLAND OWNS A STAR LONG DISTANCE RUNNER

George McCrae, of Scotland, is the greatest long distance runner of the present time. At Edinburgh, Scotland, recently, he ran 10 miles in 50 minutes 15 seconds. McCrae's feat was in a war charity event, which was won by H. James, of Edinburgh, who had a handicap allowance of 1470 yards. McCrae finished fifth. McCrae beat Cummings' old mark of 51 minutes 43.3 seconds and his time was less than 15 seconds slower than Alfred Shrubbs' world record of 50 minutes 40.3 seconds.

Dowsey Meets Longhills. TULSA, Ok., Feb. 15.—Bryan Dowsey, the Columbus, O., welterweight, and E. O. Longhills of Philadelphia, will meet in a return contest of 15 rounds here Monday. Their previous encounter resulted in a draw.

Wrestling to Try Comeback; Near-Champions Are Billed

Zyszko, 240-Pound Challenger, Matched Here Tonight—Stecher and Buckman Scheduled to Appear One Week Later—First Elimination Go March 3.

By John E. Wray.

CONVALESCENT and thoroughly fumigated, following a near-fatal attack of promoters and other "cooties," the wrestling game is now beating back into popularity. Artistic lending a hand in the comeback.

St. Louis will experience a slight touch of the epidemic tonight when that magnificent edifice Wladek Cysaniewicz (Zyszko) opposes a Swedish titan named Arvid Anderson—which is as far as we can go with Arvid, except to add that he bumps the beam at 235 pounds and the limit at 6 feet 3 inches.

As Wladek is himself a sort of animated Colossus of Rhodes, the local debut of resplendent wrestling ought to be an event of magnificent proportions.

The following week will witness the first appearance in this city (in a match) of Joe Stecher, the original successor to Frank Gotch, against a Chicago wrestler named Buckman. It is not probable that this event will be more than an exhibition affair, but it will serve to show Mound City the man who, report has it, is destined to regain the throne from which Earl Caddock toppled him one memorable night a year or more ago.

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LYNCH AND WILDE TO BOX IN LONDON

No Title at Stake in 15-Round Bout Before National Sporting Club.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Joe Lynch, the New York bantamweight, has drawn the highest pugilistic prize here, a contest with Jimmy Wilde, champion flyweight of the world. They are to meet in a 15-round bout in the National Sporting Club on March 31, at 118 pounds, the Welshman conceding some six pounds to his prospective opponent.

There was some question as to Wilde's physical condition, but the National Sporting Club physician made him undergo examination and he was found to be in excellent condition. The match grew out of the three round bout in the international competition in which Wilde was declared winner over Lynch. The New Yorker in explaining his defeat, asserted that he had not had sufficient time in which to train for the bout, having come out of the trenches and gone direct to the ring.

Lynch expressed a desire for another match with his conqueror and said he would prefer a long bout in which stamina would count as well as cleverness. His wish is to be gratified, himself a wrestler of considerable note abroad.

One of his opponents says of him: "I have seen Stecher's face torn and himself covered with his own blood. I have seen his shoulders within two inches of the mat; and yet he was able to extricate himself and win on both occasions."

"Zyszko is a wonderfully built man," continued the commentator. "But when the confident Joe gets on the mat with him, the Polish giant will be looking for the exit. Two or three good squeezes in his midsection will take some of the fight out of him."

"This Zyszko is still young—25—and may develop into a stayer like his brother. I once saw Stanislaw, the elder Zyszko—oppose Constant Le Marin in Canada. Constant was a rough young fellow and he bundled the squatty Zyszko about in surprising fashion. Finally after various roughhouse tricks, he pitched him out of the ring. Zyszko fell, cutting a great gash in his forehead and temporarily stopping the bout. Zyszko was a blood object when raised from the floor. Even his hair came off in his forehead. He was exhausted to go on for the second fall, but he did it. His subsequent physical development and his improvement have contributed to make him a world-beater. He weighs 215 pounds and is all there and sinew—no fat. He will weigh about the same as Lewis, will be 30 pounds heavier than Caddock and about 20 pounds lighter than Zyszko."

If Lewis changes his tactics, their coming engagement should turn out to be a battle of specialists—the "scissors" hold of Stecher against the "head lock" of Lewis. As prize between these two punishing holds there is little choice—both are man-killers. However, Stecher has a greater field for applying his style than Lewis. Also, something gives when once Stecher's legs are firmly clamped. Broken bones are the result.

IOWA TO PLAY BASEBALL WITH 5 'BIG 10' TEAMS

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 15.—Five "Big Ten" conference baseball games are included in this season's schedule of the University of Iowa. Several of last year's players are back in school and considerable promising material has shown itself among last season's freshmen.

There is a complete infield of veterans, but so far no high-caliber catcher has been discovered. Hamilton and Belding will be the mainstays of the pitching staff. The schedule as arranged so far includes these games:

May 26—Illinois at Purdue.
May 28—Illinois at Urbana.
May 31—Illinois at Iowa City.
May 31—Notre Dame at Iowa City.
May 31—Michigan at Iowa City.
May 31—Notre Dame at Notre Dame.
May 31—Michigan at Ann Arbor.

TENNIS MAY BE MAJOR SPORT AT HARVARD U.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—Mal Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, has stated that he considered tennis one of the best of athletic exercises, and that he will suggest that it become a major sport at Harvard.

Mal Moore is opposed to training tables, but a staunch defender of scouting and secret practice for the football team.

Dodge Quits Basketball. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—Dr. Dodge, who has caused the cancellation of the remaining games on the schedule of the Dodge Dodge basketball team, has announced that he is completely changed due to discharges.

CLARENCE LLOYD NAMED SECRETARY OF CARDINALS

CLARENCE F. LLOYD, for many years a baseball writer for various St. Louis newspapers, yesterday signed a contract with the Cardinals for the coming season. Lloyd's official title will be secretary. He will take over the duties Monday.

Hiram W. Mason, who is treasurer of the Cardinals, also has been performing the duties of secretary, but he will be relieved of these responsibilities, continuing as treasurer only. Branch Hickey, president of the club, is expected to announce himself as manager within the next few days.

GYMNASTIC TITLE EVENT BOOKED AT LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—National gymnastic championships will be held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal., May 10. It was announced here last night by the Amateur Athletic Union. The list of events will be the same as the previous championships.

Kieckhefer Leading De Oro, 100 to 95; Has .97 Average Thus Far

W HILE both players made 50 points in their second bout of play last night, August Kieckhefer, world's three-cushion champion, holds a 5-point lead over Alfredo de Oro, the veteran Cuban challenger, as they enter the third and final bout of 50 points tonight.

The first match in the greater St. Louis individual bowling tournament, which will practically decide the championship of the city, will be rolled tonight on alleys 9 and 10 at the Washington. Twelve of the best tenpinners in the city are entered in the tourney and \$49 in prizes will be divided each week.

Brace Jarrett and Jack Beresford are scheduled to bowl in the first match, starting at 7:45 o'clock. Jack Schmitt and John Steppacher meet at 8 o'clock. Other first round matches will be rolled at Peterson's tomorrow and at the Rex on Monday.

Throughout the tournament seven games will constitute a match and the winners will be decided on points. Each game won counts one point and total pins counts another, so that a bowler has a chance to score eight for a match. A weekly prize also will go to the man rolling the high single game.

The other entrants in the tournament are Roy Hutt, Walter Schmitt, George Muenninghaus, Otto Stein, Louis Krewinghaus, Oscar Whitehead, Harry Deen and Jack Pfueger.

Jimmy Smith, who is generally rated as the best bowler in the country, will compete in the American Bowling Congress tournament which starts at Toledo next month, as a member of one of the Milwaukee teams. Smith has been residing in Milwaukee for the past year. It will be the first time in six years that he has competed in a title tournament.

Immediately after the A. B. C. Smith plans to start on a tour and roll special matches with the stars of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other cities that desire to see him in action.

Officials of the A. B. C. who have moved their headquarters to Toledo, are confident that the record of 735 five-man teams that bowled in the last Toledo tourney will be beaten.

Good Will Bowl Steals.

The best individual special match staged here this season will be rolled at the Washington alleys tomorrow night between Otto Stein and Harry Rod. The match will be something of an inter-city affair, as Rod is now making his home in Chicago.

Four doubles matches will be staged in the afternoon.

Specials also will be staged tomorrow at the Congress, Peterson's and at Warden's.

GEORGE NICHOLAI WINS TRAPSHOOTING CLASSIC

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—George Nicolai of Kansas City, won the National White Flyer handicap here yesterday at the fifteenth annual Midwest Trapshooting tournament after tying for first place with five others. Frank Troch of Vancouver, Wash., won the Interstate amateur target cup with 88 of a possible 100. A heavy wind and snow flurries handicapped the shooters.

Nicolai won the White Flyer handicap by a run of three straight in the shootoff, two of the shooters missing their first target and the others missing their third. The others in the sextuple tie were B. F. Elbert, Des Moines, Ia.; H. C. Herndon, Georgetown, Ky.; E. Reetz, Fremont, Neb.; D. E. Dickinson, Kansas City, and H. G. Beard.

A. A. U. INDOOR GAMES ATTRACT STAR ATHLETES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Athletes from a number of the leading colleges and athletic clubs of the East form the bulk of the entry list for the National Junior Amateur Athletic Union indoor championship meet here tonight. Princeton and Lafayette have entered teams of 10 each while Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore and Toronto clubs have one or more representatives carded. Soldier and sailor, athletes from Ellington Field, Tex., and other camps will compete.

KEATING GRANTED RIGHT TO DEAL WITH BRAVES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Ray Keating, pitcher, has been given permission by the New York American League club to try to arrange a deal between the Yankees and the Boston Nationals whereby the Braves may obtain his services. Keating had asked for his release in order to sign with Boston.

Clemens Is Discharged.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 15.—Verne Clemens, for several seasons catcher for the Louisville American Association team, expects to play baseball again this season. He was discharged from the navy at Newport, R. I., just 15 minutes before naval discharges were discontinued. It is understood he will play with Louisville.

Foley to Use New Man.

WILLIE FOLEY, manager of the leading Innishall in the St. Louis Soccer League, will use a new forward named Grant Bannan, who has recently been discharged from the army, in the contest against the Scullins at Cardinal Field tomorrow. These teams play the opening game, with the Screw Co. battling the Millers in the second.

MISSOURI IS EASY FOR CORNHUSKER QUINTETS

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—In the first of a series of two games of basketball which will have as a constant bearing on the Missouri championship, Nebraska last night defeated the University of Missouri by a score of 21 to 14.

CLARENCE LLOYD NAMED SECRETARY OF CARDINALS

CLARENCE F. LLOYD, for many years a baseball writer for various St. Louis newspapers, yesterday signed a contract with the Cardinals for the coming season. Lloyd's official title will be secretary. He will take over the duties Monday.

Hiram W. Mason, who is treasurer of the Cardinals, also has been performing the duties of secretary, but he will be relieved of these responsibilities, continuing as treasurer only. Branch Hickey, president of the club, is expected to announce himself as manager within the next few days.

GYMNASTIC TITLE EVENT BOOKED AT LOS ANGELES

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—National gymnastic championships will be held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal., May 10. It was announced here last night by the Amateur Athletic Union. The list of events will be the same as the previous championships.

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TITLE BOWLING EVENT WILL START TONIGHT

Beresford and Jarrett to Roll in First Match of Greater St. Louis Individual.

The first match in the greater St. Louis individual bowling tournament, which will practically decide the championship of the city, will be rolled tonight on alleys 9 and 10 at the Washington. Twelve of the best tenpinners in the city are entered in the tourney and \$49 in prizes will be divided each week.

Brace Jarrett and Jack Beresford are scheduled to bowl in the first match, starting at 7:45 o'clock. Jack Schmitt and John Steppacher meet at 8 o'clock. Other first round matches will be rolled at Peterson's tomorrow and at the Rex on Monday.

Throughout the tournament seven games will constitute a match

Season

SALAD

WORKERS,
ILLIES.

er!
DEARLY love
Your brand of humor
think you're funny
is a tumor.
—A. CARR BUNKLE.

Simply Wild Over Me.
Who think you are so witty
create this soulful ditty:
Huff would make old Hank
singfeller
er in his grave and beller.
—A. Q. BEER.

ulations.
Huff was 155 years old yester-
day, died from a dropical condi-
tion, her street car system and a
ten planks in her Board of
the old town is in a fair
preservation, considering the
money in her banking system.

Go.
licated with success the
we will try to put over a
dry tobacco law. Verily
are things to get drunk on
is spirituous and malt li-

the camels enough leeway
they'll drown themselves in
sun fresher.

thing they'll try to prohibi-
tioning of football games in the
owl.

the Plank has returned his
act to the Yankees un-
l. Eddie is growing super-
as in his old age and doesn't
re in signs.

LAND TO OPPOSE
NLEY QUINTET IN
GH SCHOOL FEATURE

at ball teams representing
ed and McKinley High Schools
x in the second and feature
of the Intercollegiate League
leader at the Cleveland gym-
tonight. Central and Yeast-
it out in the opening con-
the leading Soidan team has
date.
and at present in in second
y the championship race, but
ry for McKinley tonight would
pair on even terms.
is also a lot of interest in
ner, as Yeastman, which has
y straight games, may come
with its initial victory at the
of Central. Should this hap-
two would be tied for the
earth.

OF \$15,000 MAY
PRIZE FOR PACERS
ANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Fifteen
dollars will be the purse for
the race for pacers if a chal-
lenger by Fred Cline, an Indian-
horseman, is accepted by three
of noted pacers. Cline is own-
er of Patchen, 2:02½, and wants
his horse against Miss Har-
dison, 2:04½; Single G., 1:59½, and
J. J., 2:01½.
Indianapolis horseman pro-
vide each owner enter his horse
and that the association
sets the race put up another
one bringing the purse to \$15.
suggests that the race be
Cleveland during the first
the Grand Circuit season.

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WHAT
THOSE
WHORIDE
READ

Review
TROW,
PATCH
COPY NOW!

Editorial Page
News Photographs
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1919.

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Women's Features
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON VIEWING THE SHELL-TORN CATHEDRAL OF RHEIMS



Cardinal Luçon telling the President some of his experiences during the days of bombardment.



The Cardinal pointing out to the President and Mrs. Wilson destruction wrought to ceilings and dome.



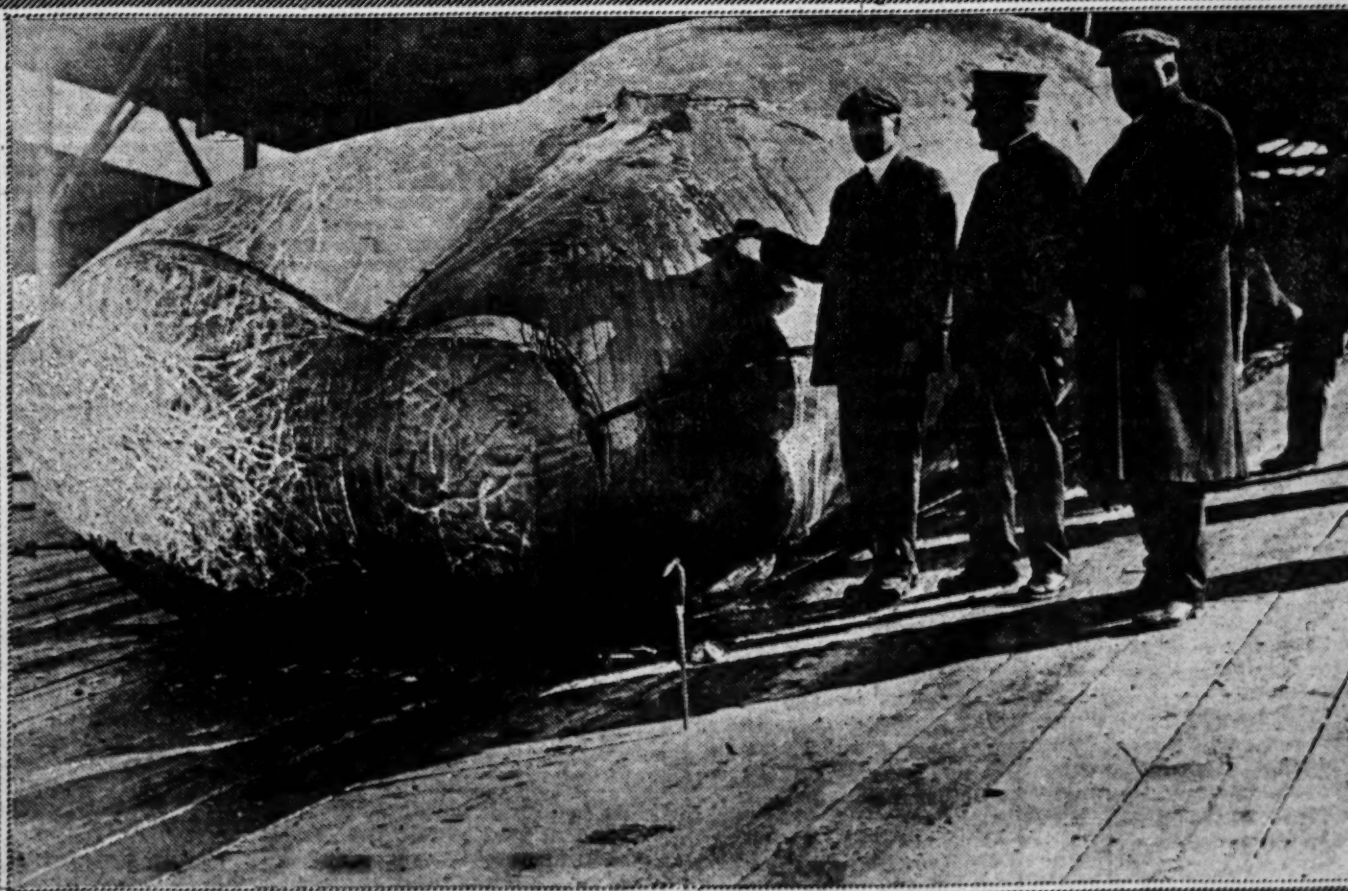
The front of the Royal Palace in Berlin after attack by revolutionists.



President Masaryk of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic entering Prague in flower-decked automobile.



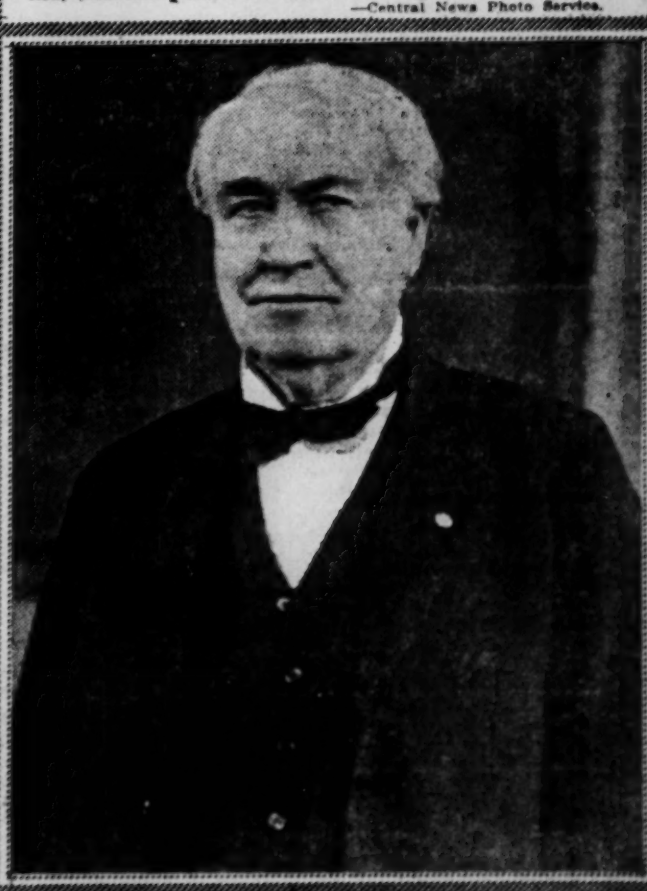
Dr. E. R. Root, bee specialist of Southern California, and his pets. Bees never sting him.



Sixty-ton whale captured off California after all-day battle with crew of whaling ship. It will yield \$5000 worth of oil.



Mr. and Mrs. John Galsworthy arriving in New York for the James Russell Lowell centenary next week.



All dressed up for a holiday on his 73d birthday. Edison's first vacation since the war.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for entire year, 1918:
SUNDAY.....177,000
DAILY.....152,706

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Public School Decency.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Grant of our Board of Education said to want "view-points" of "outsiders" (if there are any such) on the controversy at McKinley High.

Several very important "view-points" have been overlooked. There is a strong anti-public school element among us, composed of those who prefer church schools, those who run private schools for legitimate profit, those who are specially interested in the success of endowed schools and those who hate to pay school taxes because they have no children to send to school.

Condoning such breaches of decency as the one brought to light in this case, gives these "knockers" the chance they want.

We who pay the bulk of the taxes, the upper middle class, who own their own homes and possibly have a few thousand dollars of life-savings invested in St. Louis, must insist that the public schools be kept decent in the fullest sense of the word. The large amount of money we pay for our extensive and expensive school system gives us the right to demand that they be kept fit for our daughters to attend, and a quibble about the exact extent of some one's authority is purely, considering the gravity of the question involved.

Are we to be compelled to organize a "Society for the Promotion of Decency in Our Public Schools?"

DR. C. M. CASE.
Taxpayer and Patron, 6728 Etzel Ave.

Against Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I desire to thank you for your editorial of Jan. 28, concerning capital punishment. Up until April 13, 1917, this State maintained that barbaric law and murder after murder was committed in this city, but how many murderers were executed in the five years previous to that date? None! It is true that valuable time was taken up and the taxpayers of the State had to pay thousands and thousands of dollars on sensational murder trials, when the murderer's neck was at stake, and in many cases justice was defeated because the death penalty was demanded.

How different it is nowadays. Only recently Frank Moran and William Davis received life terms for a double murder committed in November. The Davis jury was out only 15 minutes when they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against him. Justice could not have been so quickly and firmly measured out to these offenders under the discarded law.

The coroner's records show that instead of murders increasing in St. Louis in 1918 they decreased. The number of murders committed during 1918 was 138, against 165 for 1917. News items during the past week tell of a wave of crime in Philadelphia and to halt it the police arrested over 500 suspects in 24 hours. The citizens of that city know that the fear of the death penalty does not deter criminals from killing. In 1917 District Attorney Rotan of Philadelphia appeared before the Pennsylvania Legislature and asked them to repeal the capital punishment law; that it only depressed justice, as it was difficult to impress a jury on account of the sentiment against the first degree—when it took a man's life. He was unsuccessful and Pennsylvania still murders legally.

Of the four states that asked to have the relic of the dark ages abolished in 1917, Missouri was the only successful one. Gov. Lowden of Illinois vetoed the anti-capital punishment bill and the humanitarians that worked for it are glad he did; they claim it had not been enough and become a law the race riots and lynchings would have been attributed to the removal of the death penalty. Statistics show that a greater percentage of convictions under indictments can be obtained in states that do not inflict capital punishment.

(MRS.) HELEN J. PRIMAVESI.

A Call for Municipal Economy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An article entitled "Kick on Cats Gets to the Complaint Board," in your issue of the 29th ultimo, makes one feel that the public money is being squandered by the Complaint Board, which continues to give a crude imitation of doing something for the community by concerning themselves with such frivolous junk as a cat fight, the barking of a dog or the crowing of a rooster.

The Complaint Board, in order to keep up a semblance of doing something, has issued pamphlets advertising for complaints.

For such service the "dear people" are paying \$2400 for a secretary, \$300 for a stenographer, \$250 for office and printing, and \$150 for traveling, freight and storage.

The city administration is advocating a bond issue for something like \$25,000,000, which will of necessity increase taxes, already considered too high, a serious proposition.

Why not practice economy and abolish such boards before talking bond issues, and make the taxpayer feel that his money is not being wasted.

JOSEPH SUGDEN.

A CORPORATE OUTLAW AND THE PEOPLE

To remove all doubt as to a full compliance with the law, recall petitions with 34,000 signatures, in round numbers, should be filed with the Election Commission by Tuesday, if the voters are to have a chance to pronounce on Mayor Kiel's stewardship at the polls on April 1.

As a measure of the popular uprising against the Mayor's misguided act, probably the taking of signatures will be continued beyond Tuesday. Leaders of the movement are confident that a very large excess of names will be obtained. To hold the recall vote on the same date as the regular charter election, however, will save expense to the taxpayers and will have other advantages of a strategic nature that will be apparent when the time comes.

Effort should be centralized on the coming three days. The work should be done with expedition as well as care. It is the people's own fight. If they fail to take a manly, self-respecting stand themselves against imposition and encroachment, there is no one to interpose for them, such is the unfortunate character of the officialdom which is entrusted with the protection of their vital welfare at the city hall.

On the one side are the straphangers, constituting more than 90 per cent of the population. On the other side is a sinister corporation, engaged for a generation in works of evil in St. Louis. The individual with a long and constantly increasing criminal record is held under strict surveillance. His past is a ground for perpetual suspicion and a bar to reputable association. When lawful restraints are applied to limit further opportunities for grave offenses, the community rejoices.

But this outlaw company has an uninterrupted and only inadequately punished criminal record, notorious during many years, and no Bertillon data are needed to establish its identity and full responsibility. Its status long ago ceased to be merely that of a public service corporation. It is an associated body of conspirators for the commission of profitable jobs.

And in the personnel of this hopelessly corrupt corporation the incumbents of the chief places of honor and trust under our city government find congenial companions. They consort with them in secret places, not with any pretended purpose of bringing its criminal agents to justice, but to plot the destruction of the city's interests and cherished plans it had formed for its future well being. They deliver over to them, without the people's knowledge, the few remaining assets, property of the people, of which the company had not plundered them; by former frauds. The very consequences which time has brought for this corrupt company's past wrongdoing are impudently assigned as a reason for further betrayal of the city's interests and possessions. Righteous cause is given for a rebuke which will never be forgotten.

If the straphangers have seemed indifferent to their own welfare in some former years, they are aroused now, and the swift progress of the recall effort shows it. City voters act not only for themselves, but vicariously for tens of thousands of residents in the populous districts just beyond the boundary, who can have no vote in the election, and whose signature would be of no effect on the petitions.

A GOOD START IN PALESTINE

Under the fostering care of England, and with the certainty that Turkish oppression is no more to be feared, the creation of a modern Jewish commonwealth in Palestine will now go forward to success. And there are millions of Christians who will view that success with cordial approval.

The American Zionists are especially to be congratulated upon having, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, in June, 1918, laid the foundation of the new commonwealth upon the enduring foundation of democracy and social justice. The seven principles adopted are equality, regardless of race or faith; public ownership of land, natural resources and public utilities; individual initiative; encouragement of co-operation; prohibition of land speculation and financial oppression; free public education in all grades, and the use of Hebrew as the national language.

Before the war 48 Jewish colonies flourished in Palestine. They tilled the soil and were making the land more one of milk and honey by their industry. Now all that will be revived and, with the financial aid of the Jews of the rest of the world, a new Palestine will be created, whose people will be free and independent. As a Jewish home-land, it will be watched with sympathetic interest by everyone.

GUARD THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MORALS

The Withers-Miller controversy has tended to belicoid the issue in the Haase case, which was the protection of the children of the school against vulgarity and incipient indecency. The charge has been made against the public schools that the teaching of ethics is disregarded. The pupils should be taught to avoid even the appearance of evil. Adequate punishment must follow acts that tend to debase the moral standard.

Such punishment should not be vindictive but remedial. School principals who take this course should be upheld in their judgment by those in high authority. The interests of the children should be the first consideration.

KINNEY REGISTRATION BILL

Senator Kinney's bill embodying the changes in the St. Louis registration system recommended by Chairman Arnold of the Election Commission has been printed and is worthy of study by local voters. Now registration is in the hands of precinct boards, whose per diem costs the city from \$200,000 to \$300,000 every four years, and all citizens are required to register in advance of presidential elections. Under the Kinney bill, when a citizen has once established his qualifications for voting and has registered, he may continue to exercise his right indefinitely, without further registration, unless there has been some change in his citizenship status. New voters and voters whose citizenship status has been changed by removal or other cause may be registered by the Election Commission's force at any time except during the 30 days immediately preceding an election. Duplicate card indexes convenient for reference at the polls and at other times preserve the data, severe penalties being prescribed for fraudulent manipulation of the records.

The saving in money is important, but even more important is the saving in time and trouble to the voter. Objection to the bill may be based on the loss of the per diem to members of the precinct registration boards, and a distribution insuring from \$50,000 to \$90,000 a year for this purpose may have its political importance. But what other valid objection can be urged against the bill? Is the simplified system to be defeated solely for that reason?

The re-election of the same directors and officers of United Railways demonstrates the futility of hoping that the company will be reformed from the inside.



THE REACTIONARY: IT CAN'T BE DONE!

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

TO ABOLISH MONEY SYSTEM.

From the Springfield Republican.
LENIN'S proposal to pay the interest on Russia's debts in products of the roll has an obvious bearing upon the bold project of the Bolsheviks to abolish the monetary system. Steps in this direction were taken last November, the currency problem no doubt having been given up as hopeless. Apparently the intention is to keep on printing paper rubles as long as they are worth anything above the price of blank paper, but in the meantime to be putting the new system into order. To some extent the primitive system of barter is resorted to in private transactions when the value of money is unstable, and this tendency would be allowed to go on with no very strenuous efforts to compel the acceptance of paper money as legal tender. Thus the ruble would gradually expire, but meanwhile finances would be shifting to the new basis. Already the Government is collecting its taxes in grain and other products, and it is proposed to pay Russia's foreign obligations in the same fashion. It is a clumsy expedient, but meant only to prepare the way for an ultra-scientific new system of labor certificates. With all factories and other enterprises in the hands of the state, it is argued, their products would go direct to the state with no need of money as a medium of exchange; budgets in fact would be merely a record of the turnover in material values. But the possibility of the painless extinction of the ruble is still to be demonstrated.

"A PAINTED DEVIL."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
THE New York Evening Post, like the Courier-Journal, refuses to be "skereed" by the warnings of the chattering and shivers that "The Bolsheviks" will get you if you don't watch out. Listen:

"If we were to believe all those who recently have jumped out at us from dark corners and cried 'Bolshevism!' everything strange and sinister that happens anywhere is the work of a master plotter in Moscow. Billions of gold, apparently caught out of the air, flowing about to finance strikes and revolutions, agitators and whiskered spies talking unknown tongues behind closed doors, from Finland to the Argentine—this evil dream is worse than anything attributed to a highly efficient German Imperial Government. But the words that are used from year to year to label everything feared but not understood are more useful to those who wish to raise bogies than to those who wish to avoid real dangers."

Verily it is not alone, Milady Macbeth, "The eye of childhood" that fears a painted devil."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams



MR. ANTWERP'S OPINION.

"WHAT does it matter how many people are kicking when the great mass of us are thrilled by the possibility that an international law-abiding society is about to be established in the world?" Mr. Antwerp asked.

"For all we know war may be no more than the consequence of not having had such an international society. Probably most people think that is the case. Apparently the conviction is quite strong in the Peace Conference, which is about to give us the League of Nations."

"Someone wanted to know the other day what Washington and Lincoln would think of the spectacle of America joining the Powers of Europe and Asia in this common effort to do away with war. Why, they would rejoice more than most of us can rejoice in the prospect of such an agreement, because they would understand better what it means."

"The League of Nations is certain. No deliberative body such as that meeting at Versailles could refuse to accept it. It might be said that all time to come is looking down upon that conference, a thing vastly more important than time past. The world can't go on with war and preparedness for war. It can't pay for it. The economic consideration always serves when the moral consideration fails."

"Most great moral victories owe their success to economics. It shall be so in this instance. The world has practiced the immorality of war until it can no longer pay the cost of making war, so everybody is willing to quit."

"However, let us not thank God any the less than if everybody had agreed to quit because war was found to be immoral. God will Himself be much too happy to care how it happened."

The difficulty of saying what one means and still meaning what one says is illustrated by this line from a department store advertisement:

Pumps and Oxfords for Women of Quality.

Of course, that is not precisely what is meant, for a department store can't be run on any such plan. However, it might be said to mean what it seems to say, and there is some question whether that could be the case if it actually said it. If the ad writer's duty was to the language, instead of his employer, he would probably starve.

We must be grateful to him for doing it a good turn when he may.

Maybe God makes more common people than any other kind because it takes more common people to take care of themselves.

JOBS.

Sir: In your autobiography of last week you stated you tried to encourage poets (?), hence I respectfully submit this:

THEY promised his job would be waiting, And vowed they would send him his pay; They wrote him the most loyal letters For the first month that he was away.

He is back, and the future looks gloomy— In his bosom arises a sob. To think that a battle-cared hero Would have to go begging a job!

No wonder he's blue and dejected, And his eyes have that far-away look. Discovering this is the welcome, And not the one found in the book.

Can this be a patriot's answer— Or was it a pretense—a sham? That when he came back from the trenches The pledge didn't matter a damn.

—EX-FIGHTER.

HOME.

Is home any sweeter to us than it is to the beast of the field? Apparently not. Mr. Norman McClintock, who recently exhibited in St. Louis moving pictures of wild animals in their winter haunts, assured his audience that every wild animal has a home. With the burrowing animals, this is obvious enough, though perhaps few people are aware that the woodchuck has the fashionable habit of having both a summer and winter home, one in the woods and the other in the open. It is, among the larger wild animals that have their homes in the open, the one that is most likely to be found in the open.

The elk, deer, buffalo and mountain sheep, for instance, are all at home somewhere. They have a place to sleep to which they go every night, though this is no more than a cold rock. We see this instinct in cattle, which will wear the grass off that particular spot where they lie at night. Wild animals, Mr. McClintock says, have rather a small range about home. They will extend that a bit to get food, as the elk in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, do when they come down every morning in winter to get hay which the Government throws out for them, climbing the mountains again at sundown. A wild animal upon its range, shoot at it or pursue it, and it runs for home—exactly as we all do. Strangely, too, the humblest home is the greater the speed in the animal kingdom is to get to it. Thus, man, who has the strongest home, gets there in comparatively slow time; whereas the deer, whose home is so defenseless that he cannot even stop at it, gets there in nothing. Apparently, then, what gets us home is nothing to our credit. It is not a sense of responsibility to our families. It is an instinct, sharpened in those who get in early, and dulled in those who get in late.

Sign on a grocery on North Taylor avenue:

Chickens

Please Step Inside.

Be careful about not being careful.

Wilson Modified His League Idea, Finally, Dillon Says, to Meet European Conditions

President Based His Plan on a Repentant Germany and Found His Assumption Wrong, Correspondent Writes.

By DR. E. J. DILLON,
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright in Europe by the London Daily Telegraph; Copyright in the United States and Canada by the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PARIS, Feb. 15.

DESPITE hesitations, divergences of opinion and the regrettable which characterize the labors of the peace conference, it cannot be gainsaid that considerable progress is being made in the work of remodeling the state system of Europe. Men of powerful imagination would perhaps call it the realization of President Wilson's project of the League of Nations but being devoid of that mythopoeic faculty I term it simply resettlement.

Mr. Wilson is gradually winning golden opinions among the classes who heretofore disrespectfully regarded him as a visionary whose intervention in European politics would be likened to the movements of a bull in a china shop. As a matter of fact, he has now acquainted himself with the European situation as it really is and seems aware of the limited extent to which his cherished project can be brought into immediate active relation with it.

Writing without official information, I am disposed to affirm Mr. Wilson's pristine intention was to consider Germany qualified to enter the society of nations as soon as she gave proofs of an adequate change of disposition and that the substitution of republicanism for autocracy might be sufficient to secure sufficient proof of regeneration. This conception was grounded on the assumption that a distinction must be made between the German people, which was sound at core, and the German Government, which cherished and fostered reprehensible schemes of aggrandizement and aggression.

Wilson's Early Assumptions. It was precisely in these assumptions that Mr. Wilson's earlier tactics took their rise. Since the conclusion of the first armistice, however, the President has had ample opportunity to verify his general hypothesis and has discovered the abyss between it and reality.

I am morally certain he agrees now with the contention I have advanced ever since hostilities opened four and a half years ago that the German people and German Government were of one mind throughout the war and are of the same way of thinking today, consequently, that the disappearance of the Kaiser and the rise of the President of the republic amount merely to the substitution of one figurehead for another.

The President's eyes have been opened by the deluge of news which opened at the beginning of the year the fountain-head from which every German enterprise issues a quasi-religious impulse to help the Teutonic race not only to retrieve its lost position, but to attain that commanding status among the nations which in their judgment is its indelible birthright.

Those of the allied people who have studied the temper of the Germans since the war, and particularly since the armistice, maintain that in Germany only two parties wield real influence, namely, the Socialists and the masked reactionaries led by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. President Ebert set down as a convinced partisan of the latter group.

Outside of these two political forces are negligible. These decisive facts when they have been lately brought home to President Wilson have apparently opened his mind to a range of ideas not indeed wholly new but quite alien from his own. Thus statements ask what efficacious substitute for the League of Nations the protection which the league of nations, had it existed, might have extended to the weak peoples exposed to sudden attack. Obviously a serious consideration of the matter would render Germany incapable of aggressive military enterprise long enough to compel her to modify her conception and recast them in humanitarian rather than national mold. First, therefore, her neighbors must be equipped with territorial and economic resources adequate to withstand the most powerful strain she can put into the creation of a powerful French state on the west and the powerful Polish and Czechoslovak states on the east. Consequently the outstanding territorial problems in the discussion of which so much heat was generated presumably will now be solved on those lines. France's territorial problems may also be settled in the same spirit, that is to say, that differences of view respecting the advisability of maintaining international troops in the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine will be reconciled by withdrawing troops and creating on Germany's frontier political communities able and willing to co-operate with France for common action to repress Teuton aggression.

No Need of Allied Army. This method would render superfluous the maintenance of allied troops which neither the British nor American Government is able to acquire in. But it appears to me to have a most important corollary, namely, that each Government should be required to sign a non-treaty binding each and all to hasten to the assistance of a threatened state with all available resources. The essence of this arrangement lies in the community of obligation embodied in a single treaty.

So far as my memory serves there never has been a similar convention of this kind before with the sole exception of the holy alliance. All other diplomatic covenants were made by pairs of states, for example the triple alliance consisted of one

treaty between Germany and Austria, another between Germany and Italy, and third between Austria and Italy, whereas the forthcoming treaty would be stipulated, signed and ratified by all together.

In several cablegrams I maintained that the league of nations as President Wilson conceived and unfolded it, would not possibly be embodied in the Working Committee and that the only alternative was a coalition of victorious Governments against the Teutons with an Anglo-Saxon alliance as the kernel. Now it emerges from the veil of mystery and cloud of rumors which conceal the proceedings of the conference from the public gaze.

Cementing Peoples. Judicious distribution of territory on the east and west of the German frontiers and a single treaty as a common bond of union among the peace-loving peoples who will understand the meaning of the new aggressive wars, are, and must be, essential features of the forthcoming organization of Europe. At the same time, it is self-evident that with that organization, which will cement the world will hail with satisfaction the union of law-abiding and law-breaking powers, the Anglo-Saxon peoples will be linked together in even closer ties than those which bind the others. Just as the Latin peoples will be in more intimate contact with each other by virtue of racial affinity and kindred interests, but without the slightest detriment to the community.

Better Late Than Never. Had these fundamental issues been traced in the beginning it is probable the war would have been liquidated several weeks back and definite peace concluded with Germany. But in its work setting the world on a belated settlement which yields to the pressure of circumstances and makes allowance for adverse forces.

Herein, moreover, the President's eyes have been opened by the deluge of news which opened at the beginning of the year the fountain-head from which every German enterprise issues a quasi-religious impulse to help the Teutonic race not only to retrieve its lost position, but to attain that commanding status among the nations which in their judgment is its indelible birthright.

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WANT LONG RANGE GERMAN

Allies Demand One Used to Force in Poland.

PARIS.

By the Associated Press.

CORBENT, Feb. 15.—The allies have taken steps to gain possession of one of the long-range guns which the Germans used to fire on Paris.

The Interallied Council at Spa has made demands upon the German Delivering Commission that a long-range gun be included in the material which the Germans are turning over to the allies.

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